

Q
303, 48-43
amc-1

ASSESSMENT OF TROOP-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

(in the light of a newspaper campaign)

Report No. C - 1

Series No. 3

August 15, 1956

ET Sec

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNCLASSIFIED

PLEASE DO NOT FILE
RETURN TO DR. CRESPI

RESEARCH STAFF

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

AMERICAN EMBASSY

UNCLASSIFIED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
SUMMARY	ii - iv
<u>Section I. - Assessment of Personal Relations . . .</u>	1 - 32
A. The American Soldier	1 - 18
B. Families of American Soldiers	19 - 29
C. "Occupation Babies"	30 - 32
<u>Section II. - Stationing Costs</u>	33 - 40
<u>Section III. - Requisitioned Housing</u>	41 - 44
<u>Section IV. - Summarizing the Situation</u>	45 - 61
APPENDIX	62 - 109

UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

100-100

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INTRODUCTION

Beginning in June 1956, the German press which had been giving routine treatment to news reports of acts committed by Allied (and particularly American) troops, took a new interest in the subject. Sparked by two spectacular crimes coming close together, the German press started to give heavy, emotional treatment to every incident of a street brawl, crime, or alleged sexual offense. Official notice of these incidents was made public at first on the Land level, and later on the national level through complaints and protests made by Land officials to the Federal Government.

These protests coincided - by accident or design - with a critical period in negotiations on stationing costs, and the new Status of Forces Convention. At the end of June, following moves by American commanders, Ambassador Conant transmitted to the German Foreign Minister his regrets over the reported incidents and his confidence that appropriate measures were being taken.

It was at this point that the Research Staff was asked by the Ambassador to institute a new study of soldier-civilian relationships in order to determine the effect of the newspaper campaign and the true state of public feeling on the matter. Interviewing took place from July 2 to July 30, 1956. During the first two weeks, the press was relatively quiet. Then two gang rapes and the death of a German resulting from a street fight put troop-community relations back on the front pages. Thus it can be seen that the survey (and the results herein reported) reflects opinions current during a violent public controversy.

The study is based upon a probability sample of 1,646 cases representative of the entire West German adult population over 18 years of age. No interviewing was done in West Berlin. DIVO - Gesellschaft fuer Markt- und Meinungsforschung m.b.H., Frankfurt/Main, a German survey organization working under contract with the Research Staff conducted the interviews.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

S U M M A R Y

Section I. - Assessment of Personal Relations

A. The American Soldier

The effectiveness of the German newspaper campaign concerning the crimes and misdemeanors of the American soldiers is attested to by the finding that seven out of ten Germans have heard about the incidents; with almost half of this group remembering the sex offenses.

Personal knowledge of an American soldier is as low as before, with only three out of ten having even a superficial acquaintance with a G.I. Despite this same level of claimed personal acquaintanceship with a soldier, slightly more people now say that they see a soldier during the week. The one type of social contact between the American soldiers and the German population that less than a majority calls "good" is that of "friendships" between soldiers and German girls. (Marriages are approved.)

Not surprising is the severe drop in the assessment of recent relations between the troops and the civilian population, to the point where three times as many now say that relations have become worse rather than improved. The effect of this recent flurry is also seen reflected in the rating which is given to G.I. behavior in general. Previous sizeable percentages rating behavior "good", with infinitesimal percentages saying "bad" have been brought closer together. At the present a bare third say the soldiers behavior is "good" while almost half that number (one out of seven) says it is "bad".

B. Families of American Soldiers

The general reaction against the American soldiers brought on by the wave of publicity concerning the incidents in which a number of them became involved carries over into reaction against the families of American servicemen too.

The previous large majority favoring the presence of the families of

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

servicemen in Germany has been reduced to less than half (47%) - but only a very small minority has any criticism of the way that they live or conduct themselves. Similar trends are to be seen in the responses concerning contact between German and American families, and concerning approval of the construction of buildings for the families. On the latter point, there are now almost as many disapproving of such construction as approving. The leading reason for disapproval is the feeling that it is necessary to "first alleviate the German housing shortage!"

C. "Occupation Babies"

The German population is not as concerned about these children as the German press - perhaps because they are not as aware of them. The "average" guess puts the number at around 34,000, while the German Foreign Office says that the official tally is over 68,000. The mothers of these children are not held in very high esteem, and there is a strong inclination to place the major share of the blame for these babies on the mother rather than on the father.

Section II. - Stationing Costs

From slightly over half to three-fifths of the German population claims to have heard about the negotiations over the stationing costs or to have knowledge concerning who pays for the maintenance of the NATO troops now on German soil. But it makes no difference whether they claim such knowledge or not, majorities in both groups think that it is the Federal Republic which winds up paying the major share of the costs.

Replies to an open question show the belief that the basis for the Western Powers demands is an attempt to maintain their troops at German expense, while only one person out of five seems to realize that there is a question of a joint contribution to the common defense. Indeed, when the two alternatives are posed, almost half call it a continuation of occupation costs, while only a quarter call it a contribution to a joint Western defense effort.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Section III. - Requisitioned Housing

This is another topic which does not unduly excite the West German population. Only little over half realize that the Americans still hold requisitioned property; and half of that half feels that the U.S. only holds "a few" of the originally requisitioned homes. Naturally, they want the Army to give up such property as soon as possible, but a majority feels that the U.S. Army is seriously derequisitioning.

Section IV. - Summarizing the Situation

While the troops are still considered as much occupiers as protectors, the previous tendency to see more advantages in their presence than disadvantages has been wiped out. Their presence is now considered as much a disadvantage as an advantage. The main reason for this feeling, however, is the "cost" of supporting them here and not the recent incidents.

Whereas in December 1955 there was still a majority wanting the U.S. troops to stay in Western Germany, opinion is now evenly divided on the subject of their leaving or staying.

The West Germans find it much easier to make definite suggestions as to what the army might do with the soldiers to improve soldier-civilian relations, than what the German population could do. Their main suggestion for the army authorities is to "tighten discipline", while their main thought for the German population is to "be reserved and avoid contacts" with the soldiers. Hardly a constructive suggestion.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Section I. - Assessment of Personal Relations

A. The American Soldier

SEVEN OUT OF TEN HAVE HEARD OF RECENT INCIDENTS.....

Considering the extent and vehemence of German newspaper treatment of the unfortunate incidents in which various American soldiers were involved, it is not surprising that seven out of ten (71%) West Germans have heard or read about such events. What is, perhaps, remarkable is the fact that three out of ten have not!

"Have you perhaps heard or read of any recent brawls, attacks or similar incidents in which American soldiers were involved - or haven't you heard of such things?"

	<u>West Germany</u> (1646)
Yes, heard of it	71%
No, not heard of it	26
Don't know	3
	<u>100%</u>

SEX OFFENSES MOST REMEMBERED TYPE OF CRIME....

The answers of those people who said that they had heard of some brawl or incident show that the spectacular events are the ones which they remember. The incidents listed as remembered run the short, but ugly range from murder, sexual crimes, assault and robbery, to simple "fighting". About three out of ten people (29%) mention sexual crimes, while fights, attacks on taxi drivers, and on other people were mentioned by 18%, 15%, and 12% respectively.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Have you perhaps heard or read of any recent brawls, attacks or similar incidents in which American soldiers were involved -- or haven't you heard of such things?"

If "Yes, heard of it":

"Can you perhaps tell me in a few words what sort of an incident it was you heard of?"

COMMENTS IN DETAIL.....

West Germany

Of sex crimes:

29%

"I heard of young girls who were seduced and raped by American soldiers."

"A girl, still a minor, was indecently assaulted by an American soldier."

"A soldier raped an eleven year old girl."

"Particularly in Southern Germany you hear every week of soldiers raping girls."

"There was a case of rape in Kassel."

Of fights:

18

"When American soldiers go to German bars or restaurants, they often end up brawling."

"Hanging around bars, American soldiers are known to pick rows and to be quick with the knife."

"From what I heard, the cause of these fights usually are German women."

"I heard about an old man and a girl who were hurt in a free-for-all with knives."

"People told me about fights in bars."

Of attacks on taxi drivers:

15

"I learned that a cab driver was assaulted and robbed."

"According to the newspapers, taxi drivers were slugged by American soldiers."

"A taxi driver was slain and all his money taken."

"I heard of an attempted holdup of a cab driver which luckily failed."

"Several taxi drivers have been robbed and beaten."

Of attacks on other civilians:

12

"Look what happened in Heilbronn the other day! German civilians sitting in a bar were suddenly assaulted by some Yanks in uniform."

"It happened that Americans staged holdups at isolated inns in Wild West style."

"Even harmless people walking home from their jobs have been assaulted by American GIs."

"I read in a newspaper that they even attacked children."

(Cont'd on next page)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West GermanyOf murder:

10%

"I read of a murder with robbery that took place on a boat on the river Main."

"Well, yes, there was that case where a ferryman was murdered."

"A woman was strangled and all her money was stolen."

"Several murders were committed in Southern Germany."

Of attacks with hand grenades:

5

"An American soldier hurled a hand grenade into a restaurant and seventeen people were hurt."

"I heard of drunken soldiers who tossed a hand grenade into a group of dancing people. But you find bad eggs all over the world, after all."

"Imagine, an American soldier wounding people in a dance hall with a hand grenade."

"There were some rowdies who tossed hand grenades into a bar just for the fun of it."

Other answers:

2

"People say that outrages keep occurring in Southern Germany, mostly in the evening and during the night."

"All those unpleasant incidents are the result of drinking bouts."

No opinion/no answer:

7

98% @

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

CONFIDENTIAL

MOST PEOPLE, WHO HAVE HEARD OF INCIDENTS, BELIEVE IT SERIOUSLY IMPAIRS AMERICAN PRESTIGE....

The majority of those West Germans who had heard of the recent events (71% in the general population) believed that such incidents seriously impair American prestige in Germany. Almost half of the general population (46%) - which is over two-thirds of those knowing about the crimes - feel that it damages American prestige to a considerable degree. Less than one person out of ten (8%) is inclined to write it off as "insignificant" or "not impairing American prestige at all".

"Have you perhaps heard or read of any recent brawls, attacks or similar incidents in which American soldiers were involved - or haven't you heard of such things?"

IF "Yes, heard of it":

"Do you believe that those incidents serve to impair the prestige the Americans enjoy in Germany, or not? (Impair prestige most seriously, much; somewhat or only insignificantly?)"

	<u>West Germany</u>
Most seriously	18%
Much	28
Somewhat	15
Insignificantly	4
Not at all	4
No opinion	2
	<u>71%</u>

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH A SOLDIER AS LOW AS EVER....

As has been found in the past only about three out of ten West Germans claim to have any personal knowledge of an American soldier since the end of the war in 1945.

"And have you personally gotten to know American soldiers since the war ended? (Did you get to know them well or only superficially?)"

	West Germany		
	Jan. 1954 (1596)	Dec. 1955 (1525)	July 1956 (1646)
Yes, well	13%	9%	13%
Yes, superficially	21	21	19
No, never	66	70	68
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

MORE GIs SAID TO BE SEEN DURING THE WEEK NOW....

As contrasted with the findings of the survey held six months ago, there is a significant increase in the percentage of people who claim to see American soldiers around during the course of the week. Whereas in December 1955 only 23% said that they saw even one G.I. during the week, the percentage reporting that as the minimum now is up to 31%.

Whether this result reflects the actual presence of more American soldiers on the German streets (on leave or on maneuvers), or merely increased awareness of the fact that they must be around because of all the newspaper publicity unfortunately cannot be determined from the survey itself.

"Approximately how many American soldiers do you guess you see on the average during the week?"

	West Germany		
	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1955	July 1956
11 and more	14%	9%	14%
4 - 10	6	5	6
1 - 3	8	9	11
none	72	77	69
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

SLIGHTLY GREATER AWARENESS OF SOCIAL CONTACTS BETWEEN TROOPS AND POPULATION
NATURE OF THESE CONTACTS SEEN LARGELY THE SAME....

Comparison of the percentages which were found in December 1955 and now saying that there are social contacts between the soldiers and the German population, with those reported above (i.e. the percentage saying they see a soldier during the week) show a suspicious similarity. While absolutely no information exists to connect the two sets of data, it may well be that the factors which operated to cause the percentage saying they saw a soldier during the week to rise from 23% to 31% are the same which are behind the figures below.

"Can you tell me whether or not any social contacts or relations exist between the German population and the American soldiers?"

	<u>West Germany</u>	
	Dec. 1955 (1525)	July 1956 (1646)
Yes	22%	31%
No	20	30
Don't know	58	39
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

When we examine the following categories of social contacts thought to exist between the troops and the civilian population, it is apparent that there is little change from the types cited last December. There are only two areas where slight changes can be noted. The current results show a greater percentage mentioning cultural events shared by the groups (as against only 1% in December), and a greater percentage mentioning the friendships between American soldiers and German girls (6% versus 2%).

CONFIDENTIAL

"Can you tell me whether or not any social contacts or relations exist between the German population and the American soldiers?"

IF "Yes":

"What are you thinking of?"

COMMENTS IN DETAIL....

	<u>West Germany</u>	
	<u>Dec. 1955</u>	<u>July 1956</u>
<u>Cultural events:</u>	1%	7%
"Concerts are arranged for the German population by the Americans."		
"In our town, the American clergy arranged several concerts which were attended by a large audience."		
"I'm thinking of Amerika Haus exhibitions."		
"I know of meetings and concerts attended by both Americans and Germans."		
<u>Social contacts with German families:</u>	7	6
"I'm thinking of American soldiers getting invitations from German families to spend the holidays with them."		
"They exchange invitations and families entertain each other."		
"Several American soldiers used to visit my home."		
"I think that quite a few German families entered into social contact with American soldiers."		
<u>Friendships between Americans and German girls:</u>	2	6
"I'm mainly thinking of relations between Americans and German women."		
"I'm only thinking of German girls keeping company with Americans."		
"Cheap women - other people are rather reserved, mainly because of a most limited knowledge of the English language."		
"I'm thinking of German hussies."		
<u>Mutual invitations, social events (dances, parties, etc.):</u>	5	5
"The I.G. Farben concern intends to arrange social gatherings with Americans."		
"I'm thinking of joint hunting parties."		
"There are Christmas celebrations and joint programs sponsored by the Red Cross."		
<u>Marriages between Americans and German girls:</u>	4	3
"I'm thinking of all the marriages between Americans and German girls."		
"Many German women marry American soldiers."		
"A great number of American soldiers marry German girls."		

(Cont'd on next page)

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	West Germany	
	Dec. 1955	July 1956
<u>American sponsored charitable projects:</u>	2%	2%
"There are Christmas parties where German children are presented with gifts."		
"The Americans engage in welfare activities for orphaned children."		
"At Christmas time, the American soldiers present German children with gifts. That's a generous gesture."		
<u>Clubs and associations which are open to both Germans and Americans:</u>	1	2
"I'm thinking of the German-American Women's Clubs."		
"I remember from the time I spent in Bamberg that there were such clubs where Germans and Americans mingled."		
<u>Sports events:</u>	1	2
"Americans and Germans jointly engage in sports activities."		
"Both Americans and Germans take part in sports events."		
"Young Germans and Americans participate in sports events."		
<u>Other answers:</u>	2	4
"American students have made a lot of friends already."		
"The upper ten feel themselves drawn to the Americans because they profit from them, but the common man has no contact with Americans."		
"There are political contacts since the German and the American government negotiate."		
<u>No opinion/no answer:</u>	1	3
	26% [@]	40% [@]

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

CONFIDENTIAL

POPULAR JUDGEMENTS OF TYPES OF SOCIAL CONTACTS....

It is significant that only with respect to this one certain category (i.e. contacts between American soldiers and German girls) is there any sizeable percentage saying that they consider that type of relationship to be "bad" or "very bad". Over a third (37%) of those who mention G.I. contacts with German girls call them bad, while with no other category does as much as a tenth choose these negative responses.

"Can you tell me whether or not any social contacts or relations exist between the German population and the American soldiers?"

IF "Yes":

"How would you consider the nature of these relations: as very good, good, fair, bad or very bad?"

	<u>Very good, good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Very poor, poor</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
"What are you thinking of?"				
Social contacts with German families	71%	22%	1%	5%..100%
Marriages between Americans and German girls	60	27	9	4
Friendships between Americans and German girls	27	29	37	7
Mutual invitations, social events	73	23	1	3
Clubs and associations open to both	68	24	3	5
Cultural events	62	30	2	6
Sport events	50	38	4	8
American sponsored charitable events	76	21	-	3
Miscellaneous	52	35	5	6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STARTLING DROP IN ASSESSMENT OF RECENT RELATIONS BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIAN POPULATION.....

In previous surveys the largest proportion of the population always felt that in the months preceding the survey relations had improved. Hardly anyone ever said that relations were worse. The effectiveness of the recent West German newspaper barrage of stories about G.I. behaviour is seen reflected in the most recent figures. More than three times as many now say that relations have become worse than say that they are becoming better (25% and 8%).

Startling as this reversal is, it should be noted that a break in the favorable climate of opinion was already to be seen in the data from December 1955. Then too, it should also be noted that despite the newspaper campaign, only a quarter of the population felt that matters were so bad as to reply that relations between the American soldiers and the German population had worsened during the past few months.

"Do you have the impression that the relations between the American soldiers and the German civilian population have improved or worsened during the past few months?"

	West Germany		
	Jan. 1954 (1596)	Dec. 1955 (1525)	July 1956 (1646)
Improved	57%	39%	8%
Worsened	2	1	25
Remained unchanged	20	24	36
No opinion	21	36	31
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

SOLDIER CRIMES CITED AS REASON FOR WORSENERED RELATIONS....

When that quarter of the population which thought that relations between the soldiers and the population had worsened were asked to say in what respect relations had worsened, crimes allegedly committed by the soldiers were cited by the great majority (16%). Most of the remainder claimed that troop discipline had deteriorated (5%).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Do you have the impression that relations between the American soldiers and the German civilian population have improved or worsened during the past few months?"

IF "Worsened":

"In what respect have relations worsened?"

COMMENTS IN DETAIL.....

West Germany

The soldiers commit crimes — they endanger the security of the civilian population:

16%

"Holdups and murders were committed by Americans. In Southern Germany soldiers carry on like gangsters."

"You hear a lot about holdups of taxi drivers."

"Soldiers have assaulted quite a number of women. At present their morals are at an all-time low."

"Soldiers stole money. They even were guilty of homicide. These things are responsible for a deterioration in relations."

"Relations have been severely disturbed by the recent acts of violence. Among other things, soldiers molested girls. My personal opinion is that they've stationed a corrective company in our vicinity who now run wild

The behavior and discipline of the troops has deteriorated:

5

"The conduct of the American soldiers is worse than in the past."

"In the streets soldiers often behave like louts; although it isn't always one hundred per cent their fault if trouble arises."

"New batches of soldiers have arrived who are unfamiliar with German social code."

"Relations have deteriorated due to the continuously loosening discipline of the troops."

Other answers:

3

"The occupation of our country has lasted too long."

"Political developments are at the back of deteriorating relations."

No opinion/no answer:

1

25%

CONFIDENTIAL

FRIENDLINESS AND ADAPTABILITY GIVEN AS REASONS FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS....

Most of that small group in the population, which despite the public clamor insisted that relations had improved, mentioned the soldiers greater friendliness (3%), and the fact that they were adapting themselves rather well to the German way of life (2%).

"Do you have the impression that the relations between the American soldiers and the German civilian population have improved or worsened during the past few months?"

IF "Improved":

"In what respect have relations improved?"

COMMENTS IN DETAIL....

West Germany

The soldiers no longer are so arrogant and aloof - there is more understanding and friendliness:

3%

"The Americans no longer play the masters. They are friendly and helpful these days."

"They are friendlier and more ready to help people now."

"People say that the Americans now sincerely try to get along with the Germans."

The Americans have adapted themselves rather well to the German way of life:

2

"Nowadays the Americans conform more to the customs of our country, which is unavoidable after such a long stay."

"The Americans have adjusted themselves to the German style of living."

"The Americans have to some extent succeeded in accomodating themselves to conditions in Germany."

The behavior of the troops has improved:

1

"The Americans are more decent now, perhaps it's because they have been joined by their families in the meantime."

"Nowadays Americans behave decorously in restaurants and other public places."

"The general conduct of the Americans has improved recently."

Delinquent soldiers are more severely punished now:

*

"American soldiers who violate the law are punished much more severely than in the past, and in that way mutual relations have improved."

"NATO commanders have interferred. Soldiers who had committed some crime were tried and sentenced."

* Less than one half of one percent.

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West Germany

Other answers:

1%

"In the past nobody wanted to work for the Americans, but that's different now as they pay better salaries."

"Members of both nations have learned the other's language in the meantime, and so mutual understanding has improved."

"There's a more active cultural exchange now."

No opinion/no answer:

1

8%

CONFIDENTIAL

FURTHER DECLINE IN ASSESSMENT OF G.I. BEHAVIOR....

The decline in favorable assessment of troop behavior noted in the December 1955 survey continues in the present one. The December 1955 study showed a decline in the percentage reporting soldier behavior as "good" but without a corresponding increase in the percentage saying that their behavior was "bad". Currently, however, there is both a further decrease in those saying troop behavior is "good", and an increase in those saying that G.I. behavior is "bad".

Without minimizing the seriousness of the change from previous findings when a clear majority of the West German population considered the American soldiers' behavior "good" to the present when a bare third (32%) give the soldiers a similar rating, several assuaging facts should be realized.

1) Despite the general decline in assessment, two-thirds of the population (66%) still rate soldier behavior as at least "fair" -- as against three-quarters (75%) saying that at the most favorable period. 2) While in the previous question it was seen that 25% of the population said that they felt troop-community relations had become worse, this figure was only translated into 13% saying that troop behavior was actually "bad".

"According to everything you have seen or heard, how do you find the behavior of the American soldiers -- is it in general good or bad?"

	West Germany			
	Jan. 1953 (1593)	Jan 1954 (1596)	Dec. 1955 (1525)	July 1956 (1646)
Good	53%	54%	39%	32%
Fair	22	20	25	34
Bad	4	3	4	13
No opinion	21	23	32	21
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

G.I. APPEARANCE AND DRESS RATED ACCEPTABLE....

The outward appearance and dress of the American soldier is called "good" by some four out of ten (39%) while an additional three out of ten (32%) call it "average". Only about one person in twenty thinks that it is "poor" (6%).

"And how do you find the outward appearance and dress of the American soldiers: Good, average or poor?"

	<u>West Germany</u>
Good	39%
Average	32
Poor	6
No opinion	23
	<u>100%</u>

ONLY A THIRD OPPOSE MARRIAGE TO AN AMERICAN SOLDIER....

As a further measure of German reaction to American soldiers, and one which might be presumed to carry the greatest emotional charge, the following question concerning marriage of their daughter, sister, etc. to an American soldier was placed before the respondents. Even with all the public outcry, much of which was devoted to crimes of a sexual nature, almost half (48%) said they would not be opposed to it, while an additional 7% said that they were "hardly opposed to it". Those registering some opposition to the idea were a total of 36% who said they would be either "very much opposed" or "opposed" to such a marriage.

"Just imagine your daughter, sister, or some other close female, would want to marry an American soldier, would you be opposed to it, or wouldn't you? (Very much opposed to it, opposed to it, or hardly opposed to it?)"

	<u>West Germany</u>
Very much opposed to it	13%
Opposed to it	23
Hardly opposed to it	7
Not opposed to it	48
No opinion	9
	<u>100%</u>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BASIC OPPOSITION, NOT TO G.I.'s. BUT TO ANY FOREIGN MARRIAGE....

The leading reason advanced by those who say that they would be opposed to intermarriage with an American soldier makes it clear that most such people are not opposed to the American soldier because he is either an American or a soldier, but because they do not like to see German girls marrying foreign men.

"Just imagine your daughter, sister, or some other close female, would want to marry an American soldier, would you be opposed to it, or wouldn't you? (Very much opposed to it, opposed to it, or hardly opposed to it)"

IF "Very much opposed to it", "Opposed to it",
"For what reasons would you be opposed to it?"

COMMENTS IN DETAIL....

West Germany

German girls should not marry foreigners:

16%

"The girls should not get involved with foreigners. They should marry German men. There are enough eligible men here, after all."

"She should marry one of our own people. I don't care for foreigners."

"I do not want to accept a foreigner into the family."

"I feel a German girl should marry a German."

"Germans should marry Germans, that's how I look at this problem."

Germans and Americans are too different:

4

"The differences in temperament are too profound. There's a wide gap between Americans and Germans."

"The outlook on life of Americans and Germans is fundamentally different. The Americans are easy-going, while the Germans take everything very seriously."

"I'm afraid she won't be happy in a foreign country where she had to conform to customs with which she is unfamiliar."

One would not know what she had to expect:

4

"You know little about such a young man and so you cannot be sure whether what he tells you about himself and his circumstances is true."

"You know practically nothing about his background. And for these reasons such a marriage seems a rather hazardous undertaking."

"I'd be suspicious as I wouldn't be able to find out from here what the economic circumstances of a soldier would be after he returned to civilian life."

(Cont'd on next page)

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West Germany

The distance separating us would be too great:

3%

"I do not want my daughter to live so far away from me."

"If my daughter would go to the United States, we'd become estranged in the long run. I want her to stay close by."

"I'd prefer it if she stayed in her home country, for to marry an American soldier would mean to immigrate overseas."

Many such marriages have proved unsuccessful:

3

"Quite a number of girls have had a bad start over there. I know one of them who returned to Germany."

"It has happened repeatedly that Americans deserted their German wives, and these had a hard time to get along in unfamiliar surroundings."

"In most cases the girls are disappointed later on. Among other things, it's because everything is so different over there."

The Americans have been and will always be our enemies:

3

"It's because the Americans are our enemies. They've always been against us. They fought against us in the first world war too."

"One cannot call out "Hosanna" today and cry "To the cross" tomorrow. We fought against them, that's a thing one mustn't forget."

"The Americans entered our country as enemies and helped the Russians gain the victory."

Other answers:

3

"If there should be another war it might happen that members of one family would kill each other."

"I don't like the idea as we'd be completely cut off from her in a future war."

"I'm against German girls marrying negros."

No opinion/no answer:

2

38% @

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

CONFIDENTIAL

BEHAVIOR OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS CONSIDERED FAR BETTER THAN BELGIAN, CANADIAN, FRENCH, OR MOROCCAN....

In order to gain a measure of perspective on the matter of troop behavior, opinions were asked concerning the troops of various nationalities in addition to the American. Considering only the percentages saying "good" it would appear that the behavior of the British soldiers is considered slightly better than that of our own troops (39% as against 33%). The percentages according that high a rating to the Belgians, Canadians, French and Moroccan troops is considerably less.

Here, where American troop behavior must be weighed in comparison with that of other soldiers, it is worth noting that 8% say G.I. behavior is "bad" - whereas in the previous question asking for the same opinion (but only in connection with American soldiers) 13% said that it was "bad". It can also be seen in the table below that only 19% fail to pass judgment about the American soldier, while on other nationalities the percentage with "no opinion" ranges from a minimum of 37% to 69%.

"As you may know, soldiers of different nationalities are stationed in West Germany. Would you please tell me on the basis of all you've heard, read, or seen, how you judge the behavior of these soldiers: Is it good, fair or bad?" (CARD)

	West Germany			
	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Bad</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
British	39%	20%	4%	37%...100%
French	9	27	17	47
Americans	33	40	8	19
Belgians	14	13	5	68
Canadians	13	9	9	69
Moroccans	3	7	36	54

CONFIDENTIAL

B. Families of American Soldiers

LESS THAN MAJORITY NOW FAVOR HAVING FAMILIES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS COME TO LIVE IN GERMANY....

Another result of the wave of unfavorable publicity accruing to the American soldiers in Germany is probably reflected in the answers to a series of questions concerning the families of these same soldiers. The considerable majority, which in January 1954 favored the idea of the families of American servicemen joining them here in Germany (62%) has now shrunk to less than half (47%), with a corresponding increase in those opposed to having them in the country (from 25% it has grown to 38%).

"Do you feel it's better if the families of American soldiers come to live in Germany, or do you think it better if they stay behind in the U.S.?"

	West Germany	
	Jan. 1954* (1596)	July 1956 (1646)
Come to live in West Germany	62%	47%
Stay behind in the U.S.	25	38
No opinion	13	15
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

YET ONLY SMALL MINORITY HAS ANY CRITICISM OF THE WAY AMERICAN FAMILIES LIVE....

All West Germans were asked whether from all they had heard or read there was anything to criticize about the way American soldiers' families live in West Germany. A total of 84% had no criticism to offer. And in fact, over a third (36%) far from having objections, make favorable comments.

In view of the fact that the leading criticism ("They live too lavishly -- at our expense") voiced by 11% shows an erroneous understanding of the true state of affairs, there is all the more evidence that the increased objection to the presence of American soldiers' families is an unreasoned reaction induced by the recent publicity.

* The wording of the question asked in Jan. 1954 ran as follows: "Do you think it right that the families of the American soldiers may also come to West Germany or would you think it better if they weren't allowed to come along?"

CONFIDENTIAL

"From all you have heard or read about it: Is there anything to be criticized about the way the American soldiers' families here in West Germany live?"

COMMENTS IN DETAIL.....

West Germany

They live too lavishly — at our expense: 11%

"They live more comfortably than we do. They can well afford to decorate their homes beautifully, to dress more smartly and eat more opulently than we do as we have to foot the bill."

"As they live at our expense, they should be more moderate and should not make such great pretensions."

"They live off the fat of the land. Things certainly are better for them than for us."

"They live a little too sumptuously, and thus, they do not set a good example for the local population."

"They live too lavishly. They can afford every luxury, while our kids starve."

They occupy housing space needed by Germans: 3

"They occupy housing units which we badly need for ourselves."

"They should finally vacate German-owned houses and apartments."

"They need too much housing space."

Their behavior is arrogant: 1

"As far as I know the soldiers as well as their families put on airs and act the masters and the victors, especially when traveling in country districts."

"They like to give themselves airs and act the masters."

American women do not dress tastefully: *

"American women attract unfavorable attention by the way they dress."

"American women dress too loudly."

They keep servants at our expense: *

"They feel they must have servants, and we have to pay for all that."

"I don't like it that German girls and women work as maids for the Americans."

Other answers: 2

"They make little effort to learn German."

"Sometimes their behavior is scandalizing."

Indeterminate answers: 3

"They live according to their own rules."

"Well, you hear good things and bad things about them. The soldiers have their families here and they need them."

(Cont'd on next page)

* Less than one half of one percent.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West Germany

No objections and other positive comments:

36%

"They do not deserve any criticism. Quite to the contrary, a comparatively large number of American families opened their homes to kids from Berlin."

"I feel there is nothing to be criticized about their way of life. The Americans are all quite well off and they spend their money in Germany."

"I've never heard of anything unpleasant in this connection."

"There is nothing about their way of life that displeases me."

"I have no criticism to offer. I feel it is a good thing that American men aren't on their own over here."

"I've heard only good things from my friends."

No opinion/no answer:

45

101%[@]

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SIMILAR DECREASED SUPPORT FOR CONTACT BETWEEN GERMAN AND AMERICAN FAMILIES.

A trend, almost identical to that just noted concerning the presence of American servicemen's families, is to be found when the question of contacts between German and American families is raised. Whereas in January a clear majority (62%) favored increased contacts between German and American families, less than half (47%) now favor such contacts.

"Do you personally favor increased contacts between German and American families, or do you think it better if each group sticks pretty much to itself?"

	West Germany	
	Jan. 1954 (1596)	July 1954 (1646)
Favor	62%	47%
Sticks to itself	22	33
No opinion	16	20
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

REASONS FOR AVOIDING CONTACT....

That group in the population which thought that it was better if the German and American families remained apart from each other was asked why they thought so. The largest single group of responses centered around the belief that "Germans and Americans are too different" (10%).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Do you personally favor increased contacts between German and American families, or do you think it better if each group sticks pretty much to itself?"

IF "Sticks to itself":

"What are your reasons for thinking this is better?"

COMMENTS IN DETAIL....

West Germany

Germans and Americans are too different:

10%

"Their customs and habits are strange in our eyes."

"We are different in our manner of thinking, feeling and acting."

"Differences in the conception of life of Americans and Germans are too marked."

"It's because our outlook on life is diametrically opposed to theirs."

It is better to avoid contacts (no specific reason given):

6

"Everybody feels happiest among his own sort."

"The German people should be left alone."

"What are those foreigners to us, after all."

Friction will be avoided:

5

"If they keep apart, there will be no quarrelling."

"There won't be so many clashes if contacts are limited."

"If the two groups keep at a distance, they'll get along better."

Some enmity, hatred and suspicion still exists:

4

"A certain antipathy still exists. One cannot forget all that happened in the past."

"They have always been our enemies. I cannot forget that they first made common cause with the Russians. That wasn't nice."

"It seems the Americans still consider the Germans inferior people judging from the way they treat them."

Language will be a barrier:

3

"It's difficult to make oneself understood. If the Americans would speak German, I'd treat them just like neighbors."

"The vast majority of both Americans and Germans cannot make themselves understood. There are only a few who speak the other's language."

"Well, the idea of groping for words when talking to them doesn't appeal to me."

(Cont'd on next page)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West Germany

Germans cannot keep pace with the American standard of living:

1%

"Nothing will come of it. Their standard of living is much higher than ours. Before expanding social contacts a certain adjustment of living conditions should take place."

"Our womenfolks will become discontented when they see how much easier life is for their American sisters."

Other answers:

3

"It won't work. The U.S. was controlled by the Jews in the past, and I'm sure that hasn't changed."

"They live at our expense, that's all that's to be said to this."

"It's my intuition that tells me it's better so."

No opinion/no answer:

3

35%[@]

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPINION ON HOUSING PROJECTS FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES NOW ALMOST EVEN....

The current wave of reaction has also affected opinion concerning the building of housing projects for the families of American servicemen. In January 1954, six persons out of ten (59%) approved of such building, and approval outweighed disapproval by almost four to one. At the present time, however, only four out of ten (41%) approve, while almost as many disapprove.

"As you may know, many housing projects are being built for American families living in German. Do you approve of this or don't you approve?"

	<u>West Germany</u>	
	Jan. 1954 (1596)	July 1956 (1646)
Approve	59%	41%
Disapprove	17	38
Indifferent	17	15
No opinion	7	6
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION SEEN ALLEVIATING GERMAN HOUSING SHORTAGE BY THOSE APPROVING....

Most of those approving of American housing construction for servicemen's families do so on the grounds of self-interest. The largest group (19%) sees it as a way of alleviating the German housing shortage, through obviating the need for requisitioning, and actual derequisitioning. Another group (7%) looks forward to the time when the Americans will leave and the housing will become available to the Germans.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"As you may know, many housing projects are being built for American families living in Germany. Do you approve of this or don't you approve?"

IF "Approve":

"What are your reasons for approving?"

COMMENTS IN DETAIL....

West Germany

The German housing shortage will largely be alleviated:

19%

"Those Germans whose apartemnts were requisitioned, may then return to their homes."

"I approve of this because there won't be any further requisitioning of German housing space."

"The situation on the German housing market will improve then."

"We have a housing shortage here, so it's better if they build their own housing developments."

"If they would not build them, we would be crowded together even worse than before."

When the Americans leave, the housing projects will become available to the Germans:

7

"Because in the end, when the Americans leave, these houses will be available to us Germans."

"When the Americans go back to the States, we'll get cheap apartments."

"I approve of this because those houses will be ours when the Americans return to their homeland."

Accomodation must be found for the American families:

6

"After all, the American families have to be accommodated somewhere."

"As they are here, they have to have a place to live."

"Since they are here anyhow, suitable accommodations must be provided for them."

It is of mutual interest to have the Americans live with their families and keep to themselves:

4

"I think it will be fine if the American families live in their own housing developments."

"Since they are here anyhow, it is much better for them to have their own communities."

"The Americans should keep to themselves, that way, we'll have as little contact with them as possible."

Provided the Americans foot the bill, it's all right:

4

"I approve of this only if the Americans bear the expense. If the Germans have to pay for this, I strongly object."

"If they pay for it, let them go ahead and put up those buildings, otherwise I'm strictly against it."

"It's all right for them to have apartments, but they should pay the bill themselves."

(Cont'd on next page)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West Germany

It will improve relations between Germans and Americans:

1%

"Then clashes with German house owners will not occur anymore."

"I approve of this because a better contact will be brought about and there will be more harmony between Germans and Americans."

The construction of such housing projects creates jobs:

1

"These construction projects mean jobs for many Germans."

"Such programs will serve to stimulate the building trade."

Other answers:

2

"I approve of this because there are no disadvantages for us."

"The German girls would then no longer be molested by them."

No opinion/no answer:

1

45%[@]

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

CONFIDENTIAL

NEED FOR PURELY GERMAN CONSTRUCTION EMPHASIZED BY THOSE DISAPPROVING....

By far the leading reason advanced by those who disapprove of the housing projects which are being built for the American families, is the feeling that the German housing shortage must first be solved before such building should be permitted (26%).

"As you may know, many housing projects are being built for American families living in Germany. Do you approve of this or don't you approve?"

IF "Disapprove":

"What are your reasons for disapproving?"

COMMENTS IN DETAIL,...

West Germany

The German housing shortage should first be alleviated:

26%

"They'd better see to it first that the refugees who still live in camps get a decent place to live."

"They should rather build houses for German people who still have to live in barracks."

"First of all housing space should be made available to German families. Our housing shortage is too acute."

"They should rather build German housing projects, our housing shortage is bad enough as it is."

"A lot of building sites, capital and housing units are thus lost to the Germans."

Germany has to pay for the construction:

7

"I disapprove of this because we have to foot the bill."

"They are built with the money of the German taxpayers."

"We have to pay the costs. Our funds are being depleted by all this."

American families should stay in America:

1

"Just let them stay where they are."

"They should stay in the U.S. Things are much better over there, after all."

The Americans will otherwise get too settled over here:

1

"They will get too settled over here then, and that's not exactly what we intended when we wanted the American troops to stay."

"It is a sure bet then that they are going to stay here for quite some time."

(Cont'd on next page)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West Germany

These projects require too much land:

1%

"This country is so densely populated already
that we have no room to spare for foreigners."

"They should build housing projects in America.
They'll crowd us together."

The Americans should leave Germany as soon as possible:

1

"I simply dislike them. Let them go home."

"The Americans should leave."

Those housing projects are built in too grand a
style:

1

"It's not our style. Who'll be able to afford such
luxurious apartments later on?"

"These apartments are too expensive and luxurious."

Other answers:

1

"It will be to the disadvantage of the Germans."

"If the Americans are here as an occupation force,
they should be treated as soldiers."

No opinion/no answer:

1

40%[@]

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

CONFIDENTIAL

C. "Occupation Babies"

"AVERAGE" GUESS PUTS NUMBER OF BABIES AT 34,000 (GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SAYS 68,000)....

When our West German respondents were asked to estimate the number of "occupation babies" in West Germany, the replies ranged all the way from a handful to over 500,000. As can be seen in the following table the percentages grouped in the various categories shown are fairly uniform. That there is considerable uncertainty and lack of knowledge concerning the numbers involved is apparent from the fact that 37% could not answer the question at all, and another 8% could only give indecisive answers. Then too, the median average of the number of babies is only 34,400, whereas the estimate furnished by the German Foreign Office places the number at about 68,000.

INFORMATION -

Recently there has been frequent public discussion of the "occupation babies", that is, children fathered by members of foreign troops stationed in Germany.

"How many "occupation babies" are there, in your opinion, in West Germany?"

		<u>West Germany</u>
under	500	*%
500 -	1,000	1
1,000 -	10,000	13
10,000 -	20,000	7
20,000 -	40,000	9
40,000 -	60,000	7
60,000 -	80,000	3
80,000 -	100,000	2
100,000 -	200,000	6
200,000 and up		7
<u>Unspecified answers:</u>		8
"There are many occupation babies."		
"There are thousands and thousands of them."		
"In our house alone there are three occupation babies. That suffices, I should say."		
<u>No opinion/no answer:</u>		37
		<u>100%</u>

* Less than one half of one percent.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STRONG INCLINATION TO PLACE MAJOR SHARE OF THE BLAME ON THE MOTHER
RATHER THAN ON THE SOLDIER....

The people of West Germany are much more inclined to place the major share of the blame in connection with these children on the mother (45%) rather than on the father (5%), although almost as many apportion the blame equally on both (42%). Considering the fact that the fathers of these illegitimate children are foreign soldiers, the figures are most illuminating in revealing the public's reactions to the mothers of these children.

"Who is more to blame in connection with these children - the mother or the father?"

	<u>West Germany</u>
Mother	45%
Father	5
Both equally	42
Neither	2
No opinion	6
	<u>100%</u>

PRESTIGE OF THE MOTHERS, INDEED, FAIRLY LOW....

As hinted at in the above data, replies to a direct question concerning the prestige which they accord the mothers of these children reveals that almost half (46%) assign these girls a "low" or "very low" rating. Only one in twenty (5%) would say "high prestige" and hardly anyone would go as far as to say "very high".

"What prestige do the mothers of these children enjoy with you - very high prestige, high prestige, average prestige, low prestige or very low prestige?"

	<u>West Germany</u>
Very high prestige	*%) 5%
High prestige	5
Average prestige	36
Low prestige	31
Very low prestige	15) 46
No opinion	13
	<u>100%</u>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

MAJORITY PREFERS THE FOREIGN GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT THE CHILD, WHEN THE SOLDIER DOES NOT - FAILING THAT, THEN THE MOTHER SHOULD BEAR SUPPORT COST..

The problem of how or who should bear the support costs for these children when the soldier fathers do not do so would be solved by the great majority (71%) by having the foreign government of the soldier assume the burden. However, almost a quarter (23%) in this connection thought that the mother should.

When asked to give a second choice, a majority then indicated that the mother should support the child (51%). When making both of these choices it is apparent that most wished to avoid having these children become public charges of the Federal Government - which would have meant the assumption of the expense by the German taxpayer.

"In many cases the father, that is, the foreign soldier, does not support his child. Who should pay for the maintenance of the child in the first place in such cases: The individual foreign government, the West German government, or the mother of the child? (And who should support the child in the second place?

	West Germany	
	<u>First place</u>	<u>Second place</u>
Foreign government	71%	20%
West German government	2	19
Mother of the child	23	51
No opinion/no answer	4	10
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

CONFIDENTIAL

Section II. - Stationing costs

THREE OUT OF FIVE HAVE HEARD OF STATIONING COST NEGOTIATIONS....

Despite the considerable amount of space devoted to the negotiations between the Federal Republic and the various Western powers with troops in the country (and particularly the versions issued by Finance Minister Schaeffer), there is not a great deal of knowledge on the subject. Three out of five people in West Germany (60%) have heard something about the negotiations, and, as later questions will indicate their level of knowledge is not high.

"Have you perhaps heard or read that negotiations have recently been conducted between the Federal Republic and the Western Powers on a German contribution to the stationing costs of the NATO forces in West Germany?"

	<u>West Germany</u>
Yes	60%
No	40%
	<u>100%</u>

MAJORITY CLAIMS TO KNOW WHO PAYS FOR MAINTENANCE OF NATO TROOPS....

When the West Germans were asked whether or not they knew who carries the main burden for the maintenance of the West German based forces of NATO, a majority (53%) said that they knew.

"Do you perhaps know who at present carries the main burden for the maintenance of the West German based armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called NATO?"

	<u>West Germany</u>
Yes	53%
No	47%
	<u>100%</u>

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

By and large those individuals who said they knew about the stationing costs negotiations are the same individuals who answered that they knew who carried the main burden for the maintenance of the NATO forces.

"Have you perhaps heard or read that negotiations have recently been conducted between the Federal Republic and the Western Powers on a German contribution to the stationing costs of the NATO forces in West Germany?"

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
"Do you perhaps know who at present carries the main burden for the maintenance of the West Germany based armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called NATO?"		
Yes	67%	32%
No	33	68
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REGARDLESS OF CLAIMED KNOWLEDGE MAJORITY BELIEVES GERMANY PAYS THE BILL....

That 53% which claimed to know who carries the main burden for the maintenance of the NATO troops was asked who does carry that main burden. Those who said that they did not know were also asked who they thought shouldered the major share of the burden. The answers reveal that the people in both groups believe that Germany winds up footing the bill.

"Do you perhaps know who at present carries the main burden for the maintenance of the West Germany based armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called NATO?"

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>IF "Yes":</u>			
"Who carries the main burden for the maintenance of these armed forces?"			
<u>IF "No":</u>			
"Who, at present, do you think carries the main burden for the maintenance of these armed forces: The individual home country, the Federal Republic, or all the West European nations united in the defense community?"			
Federal Republic	35%	21%	56%
United States	13	-	13
NATO	3	6	9
Individual home country	-	5	5
Other answers	1	-	1
No opinion	1	15	16
	<u>53%</u>	<u>47%</u>	<u>100%</u>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EVEN MAJORITY OF THOSE HAVING HEARD OF STATIONING COST NEGOTIATIONS BELIEVE GERMANY PAYS MAJOR SHARE OF BURDEN OF NATO TROOPS....

As the following cross-tabulation shows, it makes no difference whether the individual has heard about the stationing cost negotiations or not, a majority in both groups still believes that Germany has to pay the major share of the burden for the presence of the troops on German soil.

"Have you perhaps heard or read that negotiations have recently been conducted between the Federal Republic and the Western Powers on a German contribution to the stationing costs of the NATO forces in West Germany?"

	<u>Yes</u> (991)	<u>No</u> (655)	<u>Total</u> (1646)
"Who carries the main burden for the maintenance of these armed forces?"			
Federal Republic	60%	54%	56%
United States	18	5	13
NATO	10	8	9
Individual home country	4	5	5
Other and no opinion	8	28	17
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

ONLY ONE PERSON IN FIVE CITES "COMMON DEFENSE" AS BASIS FOR WESTERN POWERS DEMAND FOR STATIONING COSTS ~ ALMOST HALF THE POPULATION SEES IT "AT GERMAN EXPENSE"....

Just under half of the West German population sees the Western Powers' demands for stationing costs from the Federal Republic as an attempt to maintain their troops at German expense (46%), while only one out of five (19%) realizes that it is based upon a consideration of equal benefit to Germany, namely a contribution towards a common defense.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Why do you think the Western Powers demand a contribution to the stationing costs from the Federal Republic for the maintenance of their troops in West Germany?"

SUMMARY TABLE
(Based on respondents)

	<u>West Germany</u> (1646)
Wish to maintain troops at German expense	46%
Troops represent a common defense	19
Indeterminate answers	7
No opinion	28
	<u>100%</u>

COMMENTS IN DETAIL....

	<u>West Germany</u>
<u>WISH TO MAINTAIN TROOPS AT GERMAN EXPENSE</u>	46%
<u>Because Germany has lost the war:</u>	20%
"They fleece us because we have lost the war."	
"We were the vanquished and therefore we must bleed."	
"These payments are hidden reparations."	
"It's an unjustified demand of the victor."	
"They feel we should pay for the maintenance of the American troops stationed here as we have lost the war."	
<u>Because the Western Powers refuse to pay stationing costs:</u>	11
"They want to reduce their operational expenses in order to make additional funds available for other purposes."	
"They could save the amount of money which we are expected to pay."	
"They want us to help them carry the burden."	
"Because the Americans refuse to pay the bill."	
<u>The Western Powers are out to exploit Germany:</u>	7
"They want to train their soldiers at the expense of the Germans."	
"They cite a lot of phony arguments. Actually they just want to find cheap accommodations for their troops."	
"They want to squeeze as much money out of us as possible."	

(Cont'd on next page)

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West Germany

There is no justification for this demand -
the Western Powers should withdraw their troops:

4%

"They should withdraw the troops. That's how I look at this matter and so I feel the demand is unjustified."

"It's an unjustified demand. We do not want to pay taxes for the maintenance of foreign troops. They should go home."

"I feel there is no need to pay stationing costs. They should provide for their boys themselves."

The Western Powers believe the Federal Republic
is a rich country with considerable financial reserves:

4

"They know we have a lot of money, and they feel we might well give away some of it."

"They've found out that we have accumulated some money. There was a lot of talk about it some time ago."

"They feel they can demand a contribution from us on the basis of the prosperity which the Federal Republic enjoys."

The Western Powers want to tie the Federal
Republic to them:

1

"The idea is to tie us to the Western Powers."

"In that way we would always be dependent on the Western Powers and could never get away from them. They want us to be bound to them in case there should be another war."

The armed forces of the Western Powers have an
overly high standard of living:

1

"The occupation troops live off the fat of the land over here, and they want to go on doing that."

"They want to live a life of plenty. And that's what they do. They live high and we are left to pay the bill."

Other comments:

1

"They want to reduce taxes in their own country by this means and to secure the necessary funds for financing our new army."

"They want their troops to stay on for a long time to come."

(Cont'd on next page)

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West Germany

COMMON DEFENSE

19%

The troops of the Western Powers are stationed here to protect West Germany:

12%

"The Western Powers are ready to defend Germany and, therefore, we have to pay our share toward the maintenance of their troops."

"Because they have taken over the responsibility for the security of West Germany."

"Their presence is necessary to insure the safety of the free world."

"They protect us from Bolshevism, and we cannot expect them to render such a service for nothing."

"They help us in the defense of our country."

The Federal Republic also has a duty to make a defense contribution:

7

"As we cannot raise a sufficiently large army by ourselves, we have to pay for the "balance", so to speak."

"Germany also has to make some contribution to its defense, to be sure."

"Because all NATO powers have to share the costs."

INDETERMINATE ANSWERS

7

The Western Powers are unable to bear the stationing costs alone:

4

"They do not have sufficiently large funds at their disposal to pay the bill all alone."

"I guess they cannot raise the money all by themselves."

"The British and the French cannot supply the necessary funds any longer as they have economic troubles, and the Americans won't do so out of solidarity to their allies."

The Western Powers are entitled to demand a financial contribution from West Germany:

2

"The Western Powers are entitled to demand a contribution from us."

"Because they are justified in making such a demand."

Other comments:

1

"Those who want to play the war game, need money for it."

"It's the force of habit, that's all."

NO OPINION/NO ANSWER

28

103%

© Some respondents gave more than one answer.

CONFIDENTIAL

ALMOST HALF CALLS DEMANDS "CONTINUATION OF OCCUPATION COSTS"....

As might be surmised from the answers given to the above question, when called upon to say whether they considered the stationing costs a contribution to a joint Western defense effort or a continuation of former occupation costs, almost half (47%) chose the latter, while only 28% called it the former.

"Are the stationing costs the Federal Republic pays to the Western Powers, in your opinion, to be considered as a contribution to the joint defense effort of the West, or as a continuation of the former occupation costs?"

West Germany

Contribution to joint Western defense effort	28%
Continuation of former occupation costs	47
No opinion	25
	<u>100%</u>

CONFIDENTIAL

Section III. - Requisitioned Housing

MAJORITY REALIZES AMERICANS STILL HOLD REQUISITIONED PROPERTY....

The question of requisitioned property seems to be another area which concerns the German press more than the German population, for only slightly over half in West Germany (55%) seem aware that the Americans still hold such property. Of the remainder, most (29%) do not know whether the Americans do or not, while about one-sixth (16%) actually believes that no such property is now held.

"As you may know, the Americans requisitioned apartments and houses after the war in West Germany. Can you perhaps tell me whether or not the Americans still hold such requisitioned property today?"

West Germany

Yes, hold requisitioned property	55%
No, don't hold requisitioned property	16
No opinion	29
	<u>100%</u>

OF THOSE AWARE U.S. HOLDS REQUISITIONED PROPERTY HALF BELIEVE MOST HOUSES AND PROPERTY RETURNED - MAJORITY WANT U.S. OUT OF THE REMAINDER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THOUGH....

Half of that 55% which said that the U.S. still holds requisitioned property (28% of the total population) felt that the U.S. only held "a few" of the originally requisitioned houses and apartments. On the other extreme only a handful (less than one half of one percent) thought that the U.S. was still holding on to "all of them".

"As you may know, the Americans requisitioned apartments and houses after the war in West Germany. Can you perhaps tell me whether or not the Americans still hold such requisitioned property today?"

IF "Yes, hold requisitioned property":

"Can you perhaps tell me how many of the originally requisitioned houses and apartments the Americans still have for their own use today - all of them, most of them or only a few of them?"

West Germany

All of them	*%
Most of them	22
Only a few of them	28
Don't know	5
	<u>55%</u>

On the question of how long the Americans should be allowed to live in those homes which they still hold, a majority of the people (51%) - almost all of those aware that the U.S. still was in requisitioned property - wanted the Americans to get out. The greatest proportion of them (36%), however, were not adamant, but merely wanted them out as soon as possible. Only 16% said that they should "get out immediately".

"As you may know, the Americans requisitioned apartments and houses after the war in West Germany. Can you perhaps tell me whether or not the Americans still hold such requisitioned property today?"

IF "Yes, hold requisitioned property":

"In your opinion, for how long should the Americans be allowed to live in these homes?"

	<u>West Germany</u>
For an indefinite period	2%
They should leave as soon as possible	35
They should get out immediately	16
No opinion	2
	<u>55%</u>

A MAJORITY FEELS ARMY IS SERIOUSLY DEREQUISITIONING PROPERTY...

A majority of the people in West Germany (53%) feels that the American army is seriously attempting to derequisition as many houses as possible. While this proportion is somewhat less than that found several years ago (when the whole atmosphere of army-community relations was better), it would indicate that the current bad aura surrounding troop behavior has not invaded the area of requisitioned property.

"Do you have the impression that the American army seriously tries to derequisition as many requisitioned houses as possible, or doesn't it try?"

	<u>West Germany</u>		
	Jan. 1953 (1593)	Jan 1954 (1596)	July 1956 (1646)
Yes, tries	57%	69%	53%
No, doesn't try	8	6	17
No opinion	35	25	30
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

REASONS WHY ARMY DOES NOT DEREQUISITION....

"Do you have the impression that the American army seriously tries to derequisition as many requisitioned houses as possible, or doesn't it try?"

IF "No, doesn't try":

"Why doesn't the American army try to derequisition houses, apartments and property?"

COMMENTS IN DETAIL....

West Germany

The Americans like it in those nice houses:

5%

"They like it in there, because the houses they used to have in America were so small."

"They like it. After all, they picked out the nicest apartments."

"As long as they like it, they don't think of moving out."

The Americans live cheaper this way and save money:

3

"Because they can live well and cheaply that way and the Germans have to pay the bill."

"They could have derequisitioned those houses long ago if they only wanted to, but it is much cheaper for them as it is."

"They live much cheaper than they would if they had to build new houses from their own money."

The Americans do not care about the German housing shortage:

3

"They give little thought to easing the housing shortage existing in the Federal Republic."

"They don't make any efforts towards derequisitioning because they've accommodated their personnel already and need not erect new houses."

"They dismiss the whole subject. They only pretend to care."

"The Americans do not make serious efforts to derequisition housing space:

3

"The war ended long ago and they built so many houses in the meantime that the requisitioned property might as well be given back to its owners."

"They don't try to derequisition houses, otherwise they would not be so obstinate when the owners of the houses move in again on their own initiative."

That's what I read in the 'Bildzeitung' "

"Because many houses are empty but they still don't think of returning them to their owners."

(Cont'd on next page)

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West Germany

The Americans still act the victors:

1%

"They still consider themselves an occupation power."

"As the victors, they don't deem it necessary to derequisition housing space."

The Americans still need the requisitioned houses:

1

"They have no other accommodations."

"They have no new apartments for their people."

Other answers:

1

"They cannot make up their minds as to who should erect their housing projects, the Americans or the Germans."

"They never experienced how it feels to be expropriated, neither personally nor did such a thing happen anywhere in their country."

No opinion/no answer:

2

19%[@]

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

CONFIDENTIAL

Section IV. - Summarizing the Situation

TROOPS STILL CONSIDERED AS MUCH OCCUPIERS AS PROTECTORS....

There has been no change in the past six months in the German public's attitude concerning the role of the American soldiers in Germany. There are still as many people who look at them as occupation troops as consider them here as a protection for European and West German security.

"As what do you regard the American soldiers in West Germany: Chiefly as occupation troops or chiefly as a protection for European and West German security?"

	West Germany			
	Jan. 1953 (1593)	Jan 1954 (1596)	Dec. 1955 (1525)	July 1956 (1646)
As occupation troops	41%	30%	37%	37%
As a protection	42	45	38	36
Both - on an equal basis	**	13	15	20
No opinion	17	12	10	7
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

PRESENCE OF TROOPS NOW CONSIDERED AS MUCH A DISADVANTAGE AS AN ADVANTAGE....

When this question was last asked twice as many people in West Germany answered that the presence of American troops brought more advantages than disadvantages (36% versus 16%). Now, the percentages holding these two views are 29% and 26% - a clear shift in the negative direction!

"Considering everything, does the presence of American troops in West Germany, in your opinion, mean more advantages or more disadvantages for us?"

	West Germany	
	Dec. 1955 (1525)	July 1956 (1646)
More advantages	36%	29%
More disadvantages	16	26
Neither/nor	16	22
Both advantages and disadvantages	13	8
No opinion	19	15
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

** In the 1953 survey the category "Both - on an equal basis" was omitted.

ACTS OF VIOLENCE PLAY ONLY MINOR ROLE AMONG LISTED DISADVANTAGES. COST OF MAINTAINING AMERICAN TROOPS MAJOR COMPLAINT....

In view of the barrage of newspaper publicity on the alleged acts of violence by American soldiers, and the attendant deterioration of relations already noted, it is surprising to find that when those people who said that the presence of the American troops had more disadvantages than advantages, gave the disadvantages of which they were thinking, soldier behavior was mentioned by only 4%. Presumed economic disadvantages were by far the leading reasons (19%), with the single complaint that "Germany has to pay for the presence of the troops" way out in front (12%).

"Considering everything, does the presence of American troops in West Germany, in your opinion, mean more advantages or more disadvantages for us?"

IF "Disadvantages":
"Of what disadvantages are you thinking?"

COMMENTS IN DETAIL....

	<u>West Germany</u>
<u>ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGES</u>	19%
<u>The American troops are a financial burden for the German people:</u>	16%
"We have to provide the financial means for the upkeep of these troops. In the end, prices will increase, and I don't feel all this is quite necessary."	
"I'm thinking of the high costs. We could spend the money for other, more useful purposes."	
"I think that the German taxpayer has to pay for all that."	
"We have to pay the bill."	
<u>They cause material damage:</u>	2
"I'm thinking of the considerable damage they are causing in rural districts."	
"The streets are ruined by motorized units."	
<u>Other answers:</u>	1

(Cont'd on next page)

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West Germany

POLITICAL DISADVANTAGES

2%

Their presence prevents us from being masters in our own house:

1%

"We are not master in our own house."

"I am of the opinion that we aren't our own masters as long as they stay on over here."

Their presence inhibits a Russo-German understanding:

*

"They make a discussion between us and Russia impossible."

"The Russians will then stay on in Germany too."

Their presence increases the danger of war:

1

"Their presence may bring on another war."

"I'm thinking of another war."

MISCELLANEOUS

8

They still occupy German-owned homes:

3

"German dwelling-houses are still occupied."

"I'm thinking of German private homes which they still occupy."

"I'm thinking of the requisitioned housing-space."

They commit acts of violence:

4

"Too many outrages occur and the Germans are the ones to suffer."

"I'm thinking of the many criminal offenses committed by American soldiers."

"If the American troops were not here, the civilian population could live in peace and would not be molested."

Other answers:

1

"I'm thinking of all the noise American planes make day and night. One is unable to get a good night's rest."

"They set a bad example to our youth. I'm thinking of their gangster films and negro music."

NO OPINION/NO ANSWER

2

31%[@]

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

* Less than one half of one percent.

"THE AMERICAN TROOPS PROTECT US" ACKNOWLEDGE THOSE SEEING MORE ADVANTAGES..

As far as those people who see more advantages to the presence of the American troops are concerned there is just about no other consideration to be mentioned other than that the American soldiers in Germany are protecting them (23%).

"Considering everything, does the presence of American troops in West Germany, in your opinion, mean more advantages or more disadvantages for us?"

IF "More advantages":
"Of what advantages are you thinking?"

West Germany

The American troops protect us:

23%

"The Russians would overrun Germany if the American troops were not here, and it would be too late if they'd come over by ship."

"Our personal freedom and national independence are guaranteed as long as the Americans are here."

"We feel safer. We alone are too weak to hold off the Russians."

"They offer protection, on the domestic front as well as in the sphere of foreign policy."

"If the Americans were not here, the People's Army of the DDR would invade our country and we would be turned into Communists."

They stimulate the German economy and create job opportunities:

5

"The American soldiers spend their pay over here and thereby contribute to helping our economy."

"They help to create new jobs as they buy in German shops."

"Their presence means more jobs for Germans and it stimulates the economy."

Miscellaneous advantages:

8

"It's an advantage in that the Americans actively promote German reunification."

"I have received many things I need from the Americans."

"We need not support the Americans as it is the case with other states."

No opinion/no answer:

1

32% @

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOR THE FIRST TIME, GERMAN POPULATION UNDECIDED WHETHER AMERICAN TROOPS SHOULD LEAVE OR STAY.....

The question of whether American forces in West Germany should leave or stay has been posed to the people of West Germany since 1951. Until now the results have always shown varying majorities in favor of their continued presence. Now, for the first time, there is not only less than a majority in favor of their staying (43%) but a balance on the question since almost as many want them to leave (41%). These results are a continuation of the tendency already noted in the survey six months earlier.

"Taking everything into consideration, should the American forces leave West Germany now or should they stay on?"

	<u>West Germany</u>				
	Dec 1951 (1195)	Jan 1953 (1593)	Jan 1954 (1596)	Dec 1955 (1525)	Jan 1956 (1640)
Leave	22%	19%	15%	25%	41%
Stay on	58	67	71	55	43
No opinion	20	14	14	20	16
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

DESIRE TO HAVE AMERICAN FORCES GO AGAIN BASED ON FEELING THEY COST THE GERMANS TOO MUCH, AND ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY FOR GERMAN PROTECTION....

The two leading reasons, accounting for the majority of the reasons given, again (as in December 1955), emphasize the cost factor and the belief that their presence is no longer necessary.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Taking everything into consideration, should the American forces leave West Germany or should they stay on?"

IF "Leave":

"Why should the American forces, in your opinion, leave Germany?"

	West Germany	
	<u>Dec. 1955</u>	<u>July 1956</u>
<u>Because they cost too much:</u>	9%	12%
"As things are now, they live in grand style and we have to foot the bill."		
"As we still have to pay for the maintenance of those troops, it would be preferable if they left."		
"What's the good of their presence, I ask you - we only have to foot the bill."		
"Because they become too much of a financial burden for us."		
<u>Because we do not need the American troops anymore:</u>	6	9
"We don't need them at present. And whether they'd help us in case of a war is a question which only the future can answer."		
"Peace and quiet reign in our country at present, and, therefore, we do not need the others anymore."		
"Because nobody is out to harm us, that's why."		
"We can get along on our own. We do not need those people anymore."		
<u>Because only then would we be politically free and independent:</u>	3	6
"We want to be free, and as long as we see those foreign troops in our streets we won't feel free."		
"Because we want to be our own masters."		
"We want to live in a free Germany, and not in an occupied country."		
<u>Because we are establishing an army of our own:</u>	3	3
"We have soldiers of our own now."		
"Once our army has been set up, the Yanks should pull out."		
"Once we have soldiers of our own, we do not need the protection of other countries any longer."		

(Cont'd on next page)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	West Germany	
	Dec. 1955	July 1956
<u>Because the American soldiers cause trouble:</u>	1%	3%
"The soldiers corrupt the manners and morals of the young."		
"They are all gangsters, that's why they should get out."		
"As there have been so many incidents recently, I feel the soldiers should beat it."		
<u>Because it might bring about reunification:</u>	2	2
"Then the reunification of East and West Germany might be achieved sooner."		
"Reunification might be accomplished more easily as the Russians would then probably also leave Germany."		
"If all occupation forces would withdraw from Germany, that means the Russians too, the prospects for an early unification of our country would be brighter."		
<u>Because the danger of war would decrease:</u>	-	2
"The continued presence of the American forces will only serve to provoke the East."		
"Only if the occupation forces withdraw will peace be guaranteed."		
<u>Because I cannot stand them - there are enough people here as it is:</u>	-	2
"Because I utterly dislike them."		
"I didn't ask them to come in the first place."		
"Here in Germany there already are a lot of people living crowded together."		
<u>Because additional housing space would become available:</u>	1	1
"Above all, because then the apartments at present occupied by Americans would be vacated."		
"Then more housing units would be available."		
<u>Other answers:</u>	1	3
"The blacks should take themselves off. The others could remain, as far as I'm concerned."		
"Every occupation power will become onerous if its troops stay for such a long time."		
<u>No opinion/no answer:</u>	1	2
	27% [@]	45% [@]

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ONLY PLURALITY OF THOSE NOT WANTING AMERICAN TROOPS TO LEAVE THINK THEIR NUMBER SHOULD REMAIN THE SAME....

That portion of the West German population which either wanted the American troops to stay on or had no opinion on the basic question of their going or staying, was asked whether the American troops should be increased, decreased, or remain the same. While a majority (52%) of those asked this further question in December 1955 wanted the American forces to remain the same, lesser numbers now favor keeping the numbers of American soldiers the same (42%).

"Taking everything into consideration, should the American forces leave West Germany now or should they stay on?"

IF "Stay on" or "No opinion":

"Supposing the American forces stay on in Germany, should they be decreased in number or not?"

IF "Not decreased":

"Should they be increased in number or should they remain stationary?"

	West Germany			
	Dec. 1955 (1525)		July 1956 (1646)	
Decreased	10%	13%	16%	27%
Not decreased - remain stationary	39	52	25	42
Not decreased - increased	5	7	2	3
No opinion	21	28	16	28
	75% - 100%		59% = 100%	

CONCERN WITH "COST" ONCE AGAIN MAIN REASON FOR URGING REDUCTION IN SIZE OF AMERICAN TROOPS....

Concern with the "marks and pfennigs" is once again found to be the leading reason advanced for cutting down on the size of the American troops even by those who do not want them to go entirely.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Taking everything into consideration, should the American forces leave West Germany now or should they stay on?"

IF "Stay on" or "No opinion":

"Supposing the American forces stay on in Germany, should they be decreased in number or not?"

IF "Decreased":

"What are your reasons for recommending a decrease in the American forces in Germany?"

COMMENTS IN DETAIL....

	<u>West Germany</u>	
	<u>Dec 1955</u>	<u>July 1956</u>
<u>Occupation costs would be reduced that way:</u>	5%	8%
"If they'd decrease the number of their troops, it would also mean a reduction of the stationing costs we have to pay."		
"Then Germany wouldn't have to pay such heavy occupation costs anymore."		
"The present number of troops is a heavy burden for the taxpayer."		
"If the Americans do not want to appropriate such large funds for their troops, they should reduce their number."		
<u>The new German armed forces provide adequate protection:</u>	2	4
"As we are to have military forces of our own, it will not be necessary for us to have so large a contingent of American troops around any longer."		
"Now that a German army is being raised, the foreign troops can go home."		
"It's because of our new German army that we don't need to maintain so large a number of occupation troops any longer. But, nevertheless, a small contingent of troops should stay on."		
<u>A smaller troop contingent would suffice:</u>	-	2
"I agree that there must be a certain number of American troops here to protect us, but a moderate number of them will be all right."		
"There are plenty of troops around, so they may well send some of them home."		

(Cont'd on next page)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	West Germany	
	Dec 1955	July 1956
<u>The changed political and military situation allows for a reduction of American forces:</u>	1%	1%
"Now that political tensions have eased, I would welcome a decrease in the American forces in Germany."		
"Since the danger of war has lessened, a protection by American troops seems unnecessary to me."		
<u>Other answers:</u>	1	2
"I'm afraid NATO will make new demands on us, and so it's better to reduce the troops stationed here."		
"They might as well send some soldiers home, for there are quite a few crooks among them and we have no use for them in our country."		
<u>Additional housing would become available:</u>	1	-
<u>No opinion/no answer:</u>	*	*
	10%	17% [@]

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

* Less than one half of one percent.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"TIGHTEN DISCIPLINE" LEADING SUGGESTION AS TO WHAT AMERICAN FORCES
MIGHT DO TO IMPROVE RELATIONS....

Slightly over half of the population (55%) had suggestions as to what the American forces might do so that the soldiers and the population might get along better. Among those which were offered the desire to see "tighter discipline" (19%) was the most frequent. A number of other suggestions along this same line were also made. While "Impose leave restrictions" was suggested by 2%, "Met out severe punishment" was offered by another 6%.

Approximately half the suggestions made were of a general nature (27%), while half were quite definitive (25%). The following Summary Table shows the nature of the comments made, while the detailed verbatim remarks show more exactly what they were thinking.

"Do you have any suggestions as to what the American forces could do so that the American soldiers and the German population will get along better with each other?"

SUMMARY TABLE

<u>Definitive Suggestions</u>	25%
Closer contacts with Germans	7%
Met out severe punishment	6
Give them less cash	5
Weed out troublemakers	4
Impose leave restrictions	2
They should learn German	1
<u>General Suggestions</u>	27
Tighten discipline	19
Show respect for German customs	6
Do not act like victors	2
Other suggestions	*
<u>Irrelevant Suggestions</u>	8
Withdraw from Germany	4
Soldiers should keep to themselves	2
Americans can't do much about it	1
Relations are fine as they are	1
<u>No opinion</u>	45
	<u>105%[@]</u>

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer

* Less than one half of one percent.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Do you have any suggestions as to what the American forces could do so that the American soldiers and the German population will get along better with each other?"

West Germany

COMMENTS IN DETAIL....

DEFINITIVE SUGGESTIONS

25%

The Americans should cultivate closer contacts with the local population:

7%

"Perhaps it might be an idea to plan more programs in which both Germans and Americans would participate."

"Mutual invitations should be extended. Above all, I think it would be a good idea to invite Germans to frequent American clubs."

"Americans and Germans could launch joint sports programs."

"Joint cultural programs could be arranged."

Delinquent soldiers should be severely punished:

6

"They should inflict more severe punishment on rowdies."

"They should impose stringent penalties so that there won't be any further attacks on civilians."

"More stringent penalties should be imposed. They should handle the problem the way it was done in the former German army."

"They should punish lawbreakers more rigorously. They should let German courts try them."

The American army should not pay out such large cash amounts to the soldiers:

5

"The soldiers have too much money in their pockets. Often that's what causes trouble."

"If the G.I.s wouldn't have money to burn, they couldn't drink so heavily."

"They should withhold some of the soldiers' pay and put it in a savings account. At least, they might do that for a while, it needn't be for good."

"Maybe it might be an idea to stagger the American soldiers' pay."

The Americans should weed out the undesirable:

4

"The most simple solution of the problem would be to screen the troops and eliminate the bad guys."

"They should send the inferior characters among their troops back to the U.S. We can well do without gangsters over here."

"They should weed out the rowdies and send them back to the States."

(Cont'd on next page)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West Germany

The American authorities should impose leave restrictions:
 "The soldiers should be ordered to leave bars and restaurants at 22:00 hours at the latest."
 "They shouldn't be so generous with leave passes."
 "By midnight all soldiers should be back in their quarters."

2%

The Americans should learn German:
 "The American soldiers should try to learn the language so that they could talk to the local population."
 "The Americans should learn German so that they could make themselves understood."
 "The Americans should learn German so that Germans and Americans would understand each other better."

1

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

27%

The American authorities should tighten up discipline:
 "A stricter discipline and order should be enforced in the army."
 "The soldiers should be kept short. They should be taught a stricter discipline."
 "They shouldn't give so much rein to those guys. They should teach them a harder discipline."
 "The army command should be more severe with the soldiers. They should subject the boys to a stricter discipline."
 "The Americans should cut out drinking, for drinking easily leads to brawls and quarrels."

19

The Americans should show more understanding and respect for German customs:
 "It might be an idea to acquaint the American soldiers with German customs and habits by holding lectures supplemented by slides. In that way a better understanding might be achieved."
 "It would be a good thing to inform the American soldiers on conditions in Germany before sending them overseas."
 "They should show more understanding and respect for the Germans."
 "The American soldiers should show more respect for peculiarly German institutions."

6

The Americans should no longer act the victors:
 "The American soldiers should be urged not to act the high and mighty victors any longer."
 "They should no longer maintain the pose of victor."

2

Other answers:
 "They should see to it that the lands of the farmers aren't devastated by troops."
 "That's up to the individual occupation soldier himself."
 "The garrisons should be more frequently rotated between Germany and the U.S."

*

(Cont'd on next page)

* Less than one half of one percent.

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West German

IRRELEVANT SUGGESTIONS

8%

The Americans should withdraw their troops from Germany:

4%

"Well, I think the only thing they could do would be to leave Germany."

"If the Americans want to win the Germans for friends, then their troops must leave this country."

"They should go home."

The Americans should keep to themselves:

2

"The soldiers should keep more to themselves and should avoid German bars and restaurants."

"There should be a number of bars and restaurants open exclusively to G.I.s, while all the rest should be put off limits."

"If they stayed largely in their housing developments, then there would hardly be any cause for friction."

The Americans cannot do much:

1

"Nothing at all can be done. The military and the civilian population will never live together peacefully in the long run."

"Nothing can be done. That's just how it is when the army is around."

"There is little that can be done. All over the world there are decent people and bad eggs."

Germans and Americans get along fine as it is:

1

"Those crimes you hear of are only isolated incidents. Such things will always happen wherever there are people."

"Well, it's difficult to find a remedy, but, after all, these crimes are the acts of only a few individuals."

"So far my experiences with the Americans have been entirely favorable. Americans behind the wheel of a car are always most considerate of pedestrians."

NO OPINION/NO ANSWER

45

105%[@][@] Some respondents gave more than one answer.

"BE RESERVED AND AVOID CONTACTS" OFFERED AS BEST WAY GERMANS CAN IMPROVE RELATIONS....

The ease with which people can always tell someone else how to solve their problems while being nonplussed by ones own, is typified by the contrasting results to the two questions asking what the Americans and the Germans should do to improve relations. As previously noted, about one-quarter of the population were able to come up with definitive suggestions for action by the Americans, while fewer than one out of ten made comments that could not be used to help the situation. From the Summary Table below, we see that almost a reverse tendency is found concerning things they suggest that the German population could do. Less than a tenth (9%) make definitive suggestions, while one third (33%) offer suggestions that cannot improve matters (such as "Be reserved and avoid contacts" or "The Germans cannot do anything about it").

"And what could the German population do so that the American soldiers and the German population will get along better with each other?"

SUMMARY TABLE

<u>Definitive Suggestions</u>	9%
Establish closer contacts	8%
Learn English	1
<u>General Suggestions</u>	21
Be more friendly and approachable	12
Forget the past and give up prejudices	3
Other suggestions	6
<u>Irrelevant Suggestions</u>	33
Be reserved an avoid contacts	22
Germans cannot do anything (more)	10
Relations are fine as they are	1
<u>No opinion</u>	39
	102% [@]

[@] Some respondents gave more than one answer.

COMMENTS IN DETAIL.....

"And what could the German population do so that the American soldiers and the German population will get along better with each other?"

West Germany

DEFINITIVE SUGGESTIONS

The Germans should establish closer contacts with the Americans:

8%

"One should try to establish friendlier relations by planning joint programs."

"I feel it's up to the young people to do something about it. They could arrange activities in which both Germans and Americans could participate."

"It might be an idea to arrange sports contests for both Americans and Germans."

The Germans should learn English:

1

"English should be taught more extensively in German schools. More emphasis should be attached to it as learning this language is a means to achieve a better mutual understanding."

"The Germans should study English with the Americans assisting them."

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

21%

The Germans should be more friendly and approachable:

12

"We certainly should be more approachable and meet them half-way."

"We should show them that we want their friendship."

"The Germans should be friendlier towards Americans."

"We should be more understanding towards all foreigners."

"We all should treat the soldiers decently and should be polite towards them."

The Germans should forget the past - give up prejudices:

3

"Twelve years after the war we should no longer see enemies in them."

"We Germans must learn to look at the Americans as friends and must not regard them as enemies any longer."

"I think it is time now that we cast away our prejudices against the Americans."

"Why not shed these prejudices that merely discriminate against the Americans. They are not justified."

(Cont'd on next page)

(Cont'd from preceding page)

West GermanyOther answers:

6%

"There is no patent answer to that. The situation is different in the individual case."

"The German police should be given the right to step in when trouble arises."

"People should protest against the bad behavior of the American soldiers."

"We should demand more respect from the Americans."

IRRELEVANT SUGGESTIONS

33%

The Germans should show greater reserve - avoid contact:

22

"The Germans should leave the Americans alone. That seems to be the best way to get on well together."

"If the Germans keep at a distance, friction will be avoided."

"I feel a certain sort of girl should show a little more reserve towards the soldiers. It's their boldness that usually leads to trouble."

"We should behave in a more dignified manner. The women should not yield to the Americans, and the men should not booze together with them."

"The Germans should steer clear of bars which the Americans frequent."

The Germans cannot do anything or hardly anything:

10

"There isn't a thing we can do. There is no way to get along with the Americans."

"They feel they are the masters and so they won't accept any suggestions from us."

"There isn't much more they can do; after all, the Germans are friendly by nature."

"Nothing much, the Germans already do a lot to establish better relations."

Germans and Americans get along fine as it is:

1

"What do you want? - They get along fine."

"As a rule, they get along all right. The few incidents that happen are caused by rowdies whom you find everywhere."

NO OPINION/NO ANSWER

39%

102%[@]

@ Some respondents gave more than one answer.

A P P E N D I X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Have you perhaps heard or read of any recent brawls, attacks or similar incidents in which American soldiers were involved - or haven't you heard of such things?"

	Yes, heard of it	No, not heard of it	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Total Population:</u>	71%	26%	3%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>				
Men	79	20	1	757
Women	65	30	5	889
<u>Education:</u>				
Elementary school	69	28	3	1374
Beyond elementary	85	14	1	272
<u>Income:</u>				
Up to 149 DM	59	35	6	148
150 to 299 DM	66	32	2	369
300 to 399 DM	71	26	3	361
400 to 499 DM	80	18	2	260
500 DM and more	78	20	2	392
No answer	61	33	6	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:®</u>				
Very active	86	14	-	138
Somewhat active	78	21	1	425
Remainder	67	29	4	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>				
Upper classes	86	13	1	211
Middle classes	71	26	3	911
Lower classes	66	30	4	524
<u>Age:</u>				
18 to 24 years	70	29	1	181
25 to 34 years	72	26	2	326
35 to 44 years	75	22	3	314
45 to 54 years	71	25	4	378
55 years and over	69	27	4	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>				
SPD	78	20	2	458
CDU/CSU	68	30	2	410
FDP	86	13	1	79
Other parties	67	33	-	79
No party	77	21	2	294
No answer	60	33	7	326
<u>Occupation:</u>				
Professionals	82	18	-	40
Businessmen	80	19	1	132
White-collar workers	78	21	1	177
Skilled laborers	77	22	1	213
Semi-skilled laborers	75	23	2	145
Domestic service	68	26	6	69
Farmers; farmhands	56	41	3	99
Housewives	65	30	5	530
Pensioners; retired	74	24	2	219
Students; apprentices	86	9	5	22

(Cont'd on next page)

® Determined by political and organizational participation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>Yes, heard of it</u>	<u>No, not heard of it</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>				
Catholics	71%	25%	4%...100%	742
Protestants	70	27	3	841
Others	70	30	-	20
No religion	86	14	-	43
<u>Origin:</u>				
Natives	72	25	3	1299
Expellees; refugees	71	27	2	347
<u>City Size:</u>				
Up to 1,999	64	30	6	479
2,000 to 24,999	68	29	3	461
25,000 to 99,999	78	20	2	230
100,000 and over	79	20	1	476
<u>Land:</u>				
Schleswig/Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen	66	29	5	160
Lower Saxony	63	32	5	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	67	30	3	478
Hesse	74	25	1	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	83	16	1	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	75	23	2	220
Bavaria	80	17	3	315

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Have you perhaps heard or read of any recent brawls, attacks or similar incidents in which American soldiers were involved - or haven't you heard of such things?"

IF "Yes, heard of it":

"Do you believe that these incidents serve to impair the prestige the Americans enjoy in Germany, or not? (Impair prestige most seriously, much, somewhat or only insignificantly?)"

	Most serious- ly	Much	Some- what	Insig- nific- antly/ Not at all	No opin- ion	Not asked	No. of cases
<u>Total Population:</u>	18%	28%	15%	8%	2%	29%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>							
Men	19	31	16	11	2	21	757
Women	16	25	15	6	3	35	889
<u>Education:</u>							
Elementary school	17	27	14	8	3	31	1374
Beyond elementary	20	35	19	10	1	15	272
<u>Income:</u>							
Up to 149 DM	16	18	14	4	7	41	148
150 to 299 DM	15	30	14	5	2	34	369
300 to 399 DM	17	28	14	10	2	29	361
400 to 499 DM	22	28	17	10	3	20	260
500 and more	19	31	16	11	1	22	392
No answer	15	24	13	6	3	39	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:</u> Q							
Very active	21	37	17	10	1	14	138
Somewhat active	17	30	17	13	1	22	425
Remainder	17	26	14	7	3	33	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>							
Upper classes	20	31	21	13	1	14	211
Middle classes	18	28	15	8	2	29	911
Lower classes	16	27	13	6	4	34	524
<u>Age:</u>							
18 to 24 years	13	31	15	7	4	30	181
25 to 34 years	16	32	15	7	2	28	326
35 to 44 years	20	27	16	10	2	25	314
45 to 54 years	18	29	14	8	2	29	378
55 years and over	18	24	15	9	3	31	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>							
SPD	19	32	16	9	2	22	458
CDU/CSU	14	24	18	10	2	32	410
FDP	24	35	18	9	-	14	79
Other parties	19	28	12	8	-	33	79
No party	20	34	11	9	3	23	294
No answer	16	20	14	6	4	40	326
<u>Occupation:</u>							
Professionals	20	30	22	10	-	18	40
Businessmen	17	36	15	10	2	20	132
White-collar workers	15	34	19	9	1	22	177
Skilled laborers	21	29	14	11	2	23	213
Semi-skilled laborers	18	24	20	10	3	25	145
Domestic service	20	26	15	6	1	32	69
Farmers; farmhands	11	25	14	5	1	44	99
Housewives	17	25	13	7	3	35	530
Pensioners; retired	18	29	14	9	4	26	219
Students; apprentices	23	27	22	14	-	14	22

(Cont'd on next page)

© Determined by political and organizational participation.

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	Most serious- ly	Much	Some- what	Insig- nific- antly/ Not at all	No opin- ion	Not asked	No. of cases
<u>Religion:</u>							
Catholics	18%	29%	14%	8%	2%	29%...100%	742
Protestants	16	27	15	9	3	30	841
Others	15	35	20	-	-	30	20
No religion	28	32	12	12	2	14	43
<u>Origin:</u>							
Natives	18	28	16	8	2	28	1299
Expellees; refugees	18	28	14	8	3	29	347
<u>City Size:</u>							
Up to 1,999	17	23	14	7	3	36	479
2,000 to 24,999	16	29	13	7	3	32	461
25,000 to 99,999	19	31	16	12	-	22	230
100,000 and over	19	30	17	10	3	21	476
<u>Land:</u>							
Schleswig/Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen	14	21	14	13	4	34	160
Lower Saxony	16	23	14	8	2	37	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	18	28	12	7	2	33	478
Hesse	13	26	18	16	1	26	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	27	33	17	5	1	17	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	16	32	19	5	3	25	220
Bavaria	20	32	16	9	3	20	315

"And have you personally gotten to know
American soldiers since the war ended?
(Got to know them well or only superficially?)"

	<u>Yes, well</u>	<u>Yes, super- ficially</u>	<u>No, never</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Total Population:</u>	13%	19%	68%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>				
Men	18	24	58	757
Women	8	15	77	889
<u>Education:</u>				
Elementary school	11	17	72	1374
Beyond elementary	20	32	48	272
<u>Income:</u>				
Up to 149 DM	10	14	76	148
150 to 299 DM	11	16	73	369
300 to 399 DM	10	17	73	361
400 to 499 DM	18	20	62	260
500 DM and more	17	26	57	392
No answer	7	22	71	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:®</u>				
Very active	25	29	46	138
Somewhat active	17	23	60	425
Remainder	10	17	73	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>				
Upper classes	15	36	49	211
Middle classes	13	18	69	911
Lower classes	11	15	74	524
<u>Age:</u>				
18 to 24 years	14	20	66	181
25 to 34 years	15	21	64	326
35 to 44 years	11	20	69	314
45 to 54 years	11	19	70	378
55 years and over	13	19	68	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>				
SPD	17	20	63	458
CDU/CSU	11	20	69	410
FDP	15	37	48	79
Other parties	15	24	61	79
No party	14	17	69	294
No answer	7	16	77	326
<u>Occupation:</u>				
Professionals	15	48	37	40
Businessmen	20	32	48	132
White-collar workers	18	24	58	177
Skilled laborers	21	19	60	213
Semi-skilled laborers	12	19	69	145
Domestic service	20	20	60	69
Farmers; farmhands	6	12	82	99
Housewives	6	15	79	530
Pensioners; retired	13	16	71	219
Students; apprentices	14	27	59	22

(Cont'd on next page)

® Determined by political and organizational participation.

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>Yes,</u> <u>well</u>	<u>Yes, super-</u> <u>ficially</u>	<u>No,</u> <u>never</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>				
Catholics	13%	20%	67%...100%	742
Protestants	12	18	70	841
Others	15	30	55	20
No religion	30	30	40	43
<u>Origin:</u>				
Natives	12	19	69	1299
Expellees; refugees	14	21	65	347
<u>City Size:</u>				
Up to 1,999	9	14	77	479
2,000 to 24,999	11	21	68	461
25,000 to 99,999	19	18	63	230
100,000 and over	15	25	60	476
<u>Land:</u>				
Schleswig/Holstein	9	9	82	160
Hamburg, Bremen				
Lower Saxony	8	17	75	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	12	20	68	478
Hesse	23	23	54	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	4	19	77	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	11	21	68	220
Bavaria	18	24	58	315

"Approximately how many American soldiers do you guess you see on the average during the week?"

	11 and more	4-10	1-3	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Total Population:</u>	14%	6%	11%	69%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>					
Men	19	6	11	64	757
Women	9	5	11	75	889
<u>Education:</u>					
Elementary school	13	5	11	71	1374
Beyond elementary	19	7	12	62	272
<u>Income:</u>					
Up to 149 DM	8	5	10	77	148
150 to 299 DM	12	4	10	74	369
300 to 399 DM	12	6	10	72	361
400 to 499 DM	14	5	14	67	260
500 DM and more	20	8	13	59	392
No answer	6	4	7	83	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:®</u>					
Very active	17	6	17	60	138
Somewhat active	19	5	11	65	425
Remainder	11	6	10	73	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>					
Upper classes	22	6	13	59	211
Middle classes	13	6	13	68	911
Lower classes	11	5	7	77	524
<u>Age:</u>					
18 to 24 years	19	8	10	63	181
25 to 34 years	18	4	8	70	326
35 to 44 years	14	4	12	70	314
45 to 54 years	11	8	13	68	378
55 years and over	10	5	12	73	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>					
SPD	15	6	9	70	458
CDU/CSU	14	6	12	68	410
FDP	19	13	10	58	79
Other parties	16	4	13	67	79
No party	14	7	18	61	294
No answer	8	3	7	82	326
<u>Occupation:</u>					
Professionals	15	10	20	55	40
Businessmen	22	5	14	59	132
White-collar workers	22	6	15	57	277
Skilled laborers	21	8	10	61	213
Semi-skilled laborers	16	9	6	69	145
Domestic service	20	3	12	65	69
Farmers; farmhands	6	2	14	78	99
Housewives	6	6	11	77	530
Pensioners; retired	10	4	8	78	219
Students; apprentices	23	5	-	72	22

(Cont'd on next page)

® Determined by political and organizational participation.

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>11 and more</u>	<u>4-10</u>	<u>1-3</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>					
Catholics	17%	6%	9%	68%...100%	742
Protestants	10	6	13	71	841
Others	20	5	10	65	20
No religion	14	2	9	75	43
<u>Origin:</u>					
Natives	14	6	11	69	1299
Expellees; refugees	11	5	10	74	347
<u>City Size:</u>					
Up to 1,999	7	4	10	79	479
2,000 to 24,999	12	6	11	71	461
25,000 to 99,999	25	6	10	59	230
100,000 and over	16	7	13	64	476
<u>Land:</u>					
Schleswig/Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen	1	2	12	85	160
Lower Saxony	1	*	4	95	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	1	1	4	94	478
Hesse	30	11	26	33	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	38	17	18	27	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	19	13	13	55	220
Bavaria	27	8	16	49	315

* Less than one half of one per cent.

"Do you have the impression that the relations between the American soldiers and the German civilian population have improved or worsened during the past few months?"

	<u>Improved</u>	<u>Worsened</u>	<u>Remained unchanged</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Total Population:</u>	8%	25%	36%	31%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>					
Men	9	29	39	23	757
Women	7	21	34	38	889
<u>Education:</u>					
Elementary school	8	23	37	32	1374
Beyond elementary	7	33	34	26	272
<u>Income:</u>					
Up to 149 DM	11	18	29	42	148
150 to 299 DM	6	20	35	39	369
300 to 399 DM	9	23	38	30	361
400 to 499 DM	8	35	39	18	260
500 DM and more	9	29	38	24	392
No answer	2	17	32	49	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:</u> ^C					
Very active	10	28	38	24	138
Somewhat active	10	25	39	26	425
Remainder	7	24	35	34	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>					
Upper classes	8	24	42	26	211
Middle classes	8	26	36	30	911
Lower classes	7	23	34	36	524
<u>Age:</u>					
18 to 24 years	10	23	39	28	181
25 to 34 years	10	26	39	25	326
35 to 44 years	6	25	37	32	314
45 to 54 years	8	25	35	32	378
55 years and over	7	24	34	35	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>					
SPD	10	31	36	23	458
CDU/CSU	9	21	40	30	410
FDP	14	38	29	19	79
Other parties	4	25	42	29	79
No party	6	23	38	33	294
No answer	5	19	30	46	326
<u>Occupation:</u>					
Professionals	8	18	47	27	40
Businessmen	5	30	41	24	132
White-collar workers	10	28	42	20	177
Skilled laborers	11	32	37	20	213
Semi-skilled laborers	7	23	39	31	145
Domestic service	9	20	33	38	69
Farmers; farmhands	5	19	37	39	99
Housewives	7	22	33	38	530
Pensioners; retired	9	26	30	35	219
Students; apprentices	14	23	40	23	22

(Cont'd on next page)

^C Determined by political and organizational participation.

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>Improved</u>	<u>Worsened</u>	<u>Remained unchanged</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>					
Catholics	8%	25%	37%	30%...100%	742
Protestants	8	23	37	32	841
Others	5	40	35	20	20
No religion	7	51	12	30	43
<u>Origin:</u>					
Natives	8	24	37	31	1299
Expellees; refugees	8	26	35	31	347
<u>City Size:</u>					
Up to 1,999	9	18	34	39	479
2,000 to 24,999	7	21	38	34	461
25,000 to 99,999	9	30	37	24	230
100,000 and over	8	33	36	23	476
<u>Land:</u>					
Schleswig/Holstein,					
Hamburg, Bremen	11	22	35	32	160
Lower Saxony	7	19	25	49	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	6	31	31	32	478
Hesse	16	13	48	23	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	3	17	60	20	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	6	24	40	30	220
Bavaria	9	29	38	24	315

"According to everything you have seen or heard, how do you find the behavior of the American soldiers - is it in general good or bad?"

	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Bad</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	32%	34%	13%	21%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>					
Men	35	36	14	15	757
Women	29	33	12	26	889
<u>Education:</u>					
Elementary school	31	33	13	23	1374
Beyond elementary	36	40	13	11	272
<u>Income:</u>					
Up to 149 DM	27	31	11	31	148
150 to 299 DM	26	34	12	28	369
300 to 399 DM	34	34	15	17	361
400 to 499 DM	37	36	14	13	260
500 DM and more	40	33	12	15	392
No answer	19	39	9	33	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:®</u>					
Very active	37	38	13	12	138
Somewhat active	38	35	14	13	425
Remainder	29	34	12	25	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>					
Upper classes	38	40	11	11	211
Middle classes	35	34	12	19	911
Lower classes	24	32	15	29	524
<u>Age:</u>					
18 to 24 years	36	32	15	17	181
25 to 34 years	32	36	15	17	326
35 to 44 years	30	36	14	20	314
45 to 54 years	34	32	12	22	378
55 years and over	30	35	10	25	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>					
SPD	35	36	14	15	458
CDU/CSU	40	33	9	18	410
FDP	35	47	8	10	79
Other parties	38	37	10	15	79
No party	26	34	18	22	294
No answer	23	29	12	36	326
<u>Occupation:</u>					
Professionals	28	52	10	10	40
Businessmen	36	41	12	11	132
White-collar workers	38	39	10	13	177
Skilled laborers	39	32	17	12	213
Semi-skilled laborers	29	40	14	17	145
Domestic service	36	32	10	22	69
Farmers; farmhands	28	28	13	31	99
Housewives	31	30	12	27	530
Pensioners; retired	28	34	12	26	219
Students; apprentices	27	45	5	23	22

(Cont'd on next page)

® Determined by political and organizational participation.

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Bad</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>					
Catholics	30%	34%	15%	21%...100%	742
Protestants	33	35	10	22	841
Others	55	20	10	15	20
No religion	35	37	16	12	43
<u>Origin:</u>					
Natives	33	34	12	21	1299
Expellees; refugees	30	35	15	20	347
<u>City Size:</u>					
Up to 1,999	28	34	10	28	479
2,000 to 24,999	32	32	13	23	461
25,000 to 99,999	36	39	13	12	230
100,000 and over	35	34	16	15	476
<u>Land:</u>					
Schleswig/Holstein,					
Hamburg, Bremen	32	39	9	20	160
Lower Saxony	24	29	15	32	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	34	27	15	24	478
Hesse	40	41	7	12	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	35	43	11	11	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	28	45	7	20	220
Bavaria	33	34	16	17	315

"And how do you find the outward appearance and dress of the American soldiers: Good, so-so or poor?"

	<u>Good</u>	<u>So-so</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	39%	32%	6%	23%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>					
Men	43	35	7	15	757
Women	35	30	5	30	889
<u>Education:</u>					
Elementary school	38	32	5	25	1374
Beyond elementary	42	35	8	15	272
<u>Income:</u>					
Up to 149 DM	32	27	5	36	148
150 to 299 DM	31	32	5	32	369
300 to 399 DM	41	34	5	20	361
400 to 499 DM	41	38	5	16	260
500 DM and more	48	31	8	13	392
No answer	36	25	3	36	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:@</u>					
Very active	40	41	6	13	138
Somewhat active	42	33	8	17	425
Remainder	38	31	5	26	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>					
Upper classes	47	30	8	15	211
Middle classes	39	34	6	21	911
Lower classes	36	31	4	29	524
<u>Age:</u>					
18 to 24 years	41	31	6	22	181
25 to 34 years	38	37	6	19	326
35 to 44 years	41	32	7	20	314
45 to 54 years	39	32	6	23	378
55 years and over	38	31	3	28	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>					
SPD	41	36	6	17	458
CDU/CSU	44	30	3	23	410
FDP	33	41	13	13	79
Other parties	42	44	4	10	79
No party	40	31	9	20	294
No answer	30	26	4	40	326
<u>Occupation:</u>					
Professionals	22	50	15	13	40
Businessmen	48	34	5	13	132
White-collar workers	47	36	7	10	177
Skilled laborers	41	38	7	14	213
Semi-skilled laborers	40	37	4	19	145
Domestic	39	32	6	23	69
Farmhands; farmers	34	31	6	29	99
Housewives	36	28	5	31	530
Pensioners; retired	38	27	4	31	219
Students; apprentices	36	32	5	27	22

(Cont'd on next page)

@ Determined by political and organizational participation.

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>Good</u>	<u>So-so</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>					
Catholics	39%	33%	5%	23%...100%	742
Protestants	38	32	6	24	841
Others	65	15	10	10	20
No religion	53	28	5	14	43
<u>Origin:</u>					
Natives	39	32	6	23	1299
Expellees; refugees	41	32	6	21	347
<u>City Size:</u>					
Up to 1,999	31	33	6	30	479
2,000 to 24,999	35	37	4	24	461
25,000 to 99,999	46	31	10	13	230
100,000 and over	48	27	5	20	476
<u>Land:</u>					
Schleswig/Holstein,					
Hamburg, Bremen	35	34	5	26	160
Lower Saxony	27	31	4	38	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	41	26	5	28	478
Hesse	56	30	7	7	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	60	27	3	10	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	32	39	5	24	220
Bavaria	36	40	10	14	315

"Imagine your daughter, sister or some other close female would want to marry an American soldier, would you be opposed to it, or wouldn't you?
(Very much opposed to it, opposed to it, or hardly opposed to it?)"

	Very much opposed to it	Opposed to it	Hardly opposed to it	Not opposed to it	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Total Population</u>	13%	23%	7%	48%	9%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>						
Men	12	21	8	50	9	757
Women	13	25	6	46	10	889
<u>Education:</u>						
Elementary school	13	24	7	45	11	1374
Beyond elementary	9	20	8	59	4	272
<u>Income:</u>						
Up to 149 DM	14	22	6	44	14	148
150 to 299 DM	15	25	7	42	11	369
300 to 399 DM	12	23	7	52	6	361
400 to 499 DM	9	23	8	53	7	260
500 DM and more	14	22	8	47	9	392
No answer	9	24	8	39	20	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:</u> ©						
Very active	12	23	14	44	7	138
Somewhat active	14	20	7	53	6	425
Remainder	12	24	7	46	11	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>						
Upper classes	13	20	7	55	5	211
Middle classes	12	24	8	47	9	911
Lower classes	13	23	6	45	13	524
<u>Age:</u>						
18 to 24 years	8	20	7	53	12	181
25 to 34 years	11	20	7	52	10	326
35 to 44 years	12	26	8	44	10	314
45 to 54 years	15	25	7	45	8	378
55 years and over	14	23	7	46	10	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>						
SPD	13	19	7	56	5	458
CDU/CSU	11	27	7	47	8	410
FDP	14	29	16	36	5	79
Other parties	15	25	3	52	5	79
No party	14	22	7	50	7	294
No answer	11	23	7	37	22	326
<u>Occupation:</u>						
Professionals	15	15	10	57	3	40
Businessmen	9	26	9	49	7	132
White-collar workers	8	19	11	58	4	177
Skilled laborers	12	21	9	47	11	213
Semi-skilled laborers	8	22	7	55	8	145
Domestic service	13	22	3	50	12	69
Farmers; farmhands	17	32	8	30	13	99
Housewives	15	26	5	43	11	530
Pensioners; retired	16	21	6	46	11	219
Students; apprentices	-	14	5	72	9	22

(Cont'd on next page)

© Determined by political and organizational participation.

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	Very much opposed to it	Opposed to it	Hardly opposed to it	Not opposed to it	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Religion:</u>						
Catholics	12%	25%	7%	44%	12%...100%	742
Protestants	14	22	8	48	8	841
Others	15	30	15	40	-	20
No religion	12	5	-	81	2	43
<u>Origin:</u>						
Natives	14	23	8	45	10	1299
Expellees; refugees	9	23	6	53	9	347
<u>City Size:</u>						
Up to 1,999	16	26	8	36	14	479
2,000 to 24,999	12	26	8	44	10	461
25,000 to 99,999	10	22	5	60	3	230
100,000 and over	12	18	6	56	8	476
<u>Land:</u>						
Schleswig/Holstein,						
Hamburg, Bremen	9	17	10	61	3	160
Lower Saxony	13	19	8	45	15	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	11	22	6	51	10	478
Hesse	17	23	6	44	10	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	18	31	8	34	9	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	14	27	8	43	8	220
Bavaria	12	25	7	46	10	315

"As you may know, some American soldiers and officers have been joined by their families here in West Germany.

Do you feel it's better if the families of American soldiers come to live in Germany, or do you think it better if they stay behind in the U.S.?"

	<u>Come to live in West Germany</u>	<u>Stay behind in the U.S.</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	47%	38%	15%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>				
Men	50	37	13	757
Women	44	38	18	889
<u>Education:</u>				
Elementary school	43	40	17	1374
Beyond elementary	67	26	7	272
<u>Income:</u>				
Up to 149 DM	34	38	28	148
150 to 299 DM	43	38	19	369
300 to 399 DM	48	38	14	361
400 to 499 DM	51	40	9	260
500 DM and more	53	38	9	392
No answer	39	31	30	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:</u> C				
Very active	52	40	8	138
Somewhat active	55	35	10	425
Remainder	42	39	19	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>				
Upper classes	65	26	9	211
Middle classes	47	38	15	911
Lower classes	38	43	19	524
<u>Age:</u>				
18 to 24 years	44	42	14	181
25 to 34 years	48	38	14	326
35 to 44 years	49	35	16	314
45 to 54 years	46	41	13	378
55 years and over	46	35	19	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>				
SPD	49	43	8	458
CDU/CSU	52	34	14	410
FDP	57	30	13	79
Other parties	39	45	16	79
No party	46	37	17	294
No answer	36	36	28	326
<u>Occupation:</u>				
Professionals	57	33	10	40
Businessmen	54	33	13	132
White-collar workers	59	33	8	177
Skilled laborers	51	41	8	213
Semi-skilled laborers	41	43	16	145
Domestic service	48	32	20	69
Farmers; farmhands	26	44	30	99
Housewives	42	38	20	530
Pensioners; retired	47	41	12	219
Students; apprentices	72	5	23	22

(Cont'd on next page)

@ Determined by political and organizational participation.

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>Come to</u> <u>live in</u> <u>West Germany</u>	<u>Stay</u> <u>behind</u> <u>in the U.S.</u>	<u>No</u> <u>opinion</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>				
Catholics	42%	39%	19%...100%	742
Protestants	49	37	14	841
Others	55	35	10	20
No religion	67	26	7	43
<u>Origin:</u>				
Natives	46	38	16	1299
Expellees; refugees	47	37	16	347
<u>City Size:</u>				
Up to 1,999	37	38	25	479
2,000 to 24,999	41	42	17	461
25,000 to 99,999	60	31	9	230
100,000 and over	55	37	8	476
<u>Land:</u>				
Schleswig/Holstein,				
Hamburg, Bremen	54	35	11	160
Lower Saxony	45	36	19	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	42	46	12	478
Hesse	52	29	19	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	61	31	8	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	42	38	20	220
Bavaria	46	34	20	315

"Do you personally favor increased contacts between German and American families, or do you think it better if each group sticks pretty much to itself?"

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Sticks to itself</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	47%	33%	20%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>				
Men	53	32	15	757
Women	41	35	24	889
<u>Education:</u>				
Elementary school	43	35	22	1374
Beyond elementary	66	23	11	272
<u>Income:</u>				
Up to 149 DM	34	34	32	148
150 to 299 DM	39	34	27	369
300 to 399 DM	43	38	19	361
400 to 499 DM	53	34	13	260
500 DM and more	58	31	11	392
No answer	48	19	33	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale: O</u>				
Very active	65	28	7	138
Somewhat active	55	33	12	425
Remainder	41	34	25	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>				
Upper classes	69	21	10	211
Middle classes	46	36	18	911
Lower classes	39	34	27	524
<u>Age:</u>				
18 to 24 years	46	38	16	181
25 to 34 years	48	35	17	326
35 to 44 years	47	30	23	314
45 to 54 years	48	35	17	378
55 years and over	44	32	24	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>				
SPD	52	38	10	458
CDU/CSU	47	33	20	410
FDP	53	33	14	79
Other parties	48	39	13	79
No party	47	31	22	294
No answer	37	27	36	326
<u>Occupation:</u>				
Professionals	70	23	7	40
Businessmen	55	28	17	132
White-collar workers	62	27	11	177
Skilled laborers	53	35	12	213
Semi-skilled laborers	40	40	20	145
Domestic service	44	33	23	69
Farmers; farmhands	32	36	32	99
Housewives	42	35	23	530
Pensioners; retired	41	33	26	219
Students; apprentices	77	5	18	22

(Cont'd on next page)

© Determined by political and organizational participation.

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Sticks to itself</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>				
Catholics	42%	35%	23%...100%	742
Protestants	49	32	19	841
Others	65	30	5	20
No religion	72	26	2	43
<u>Origin:</u>				
Natives	45	34	21	1299
Expellees; refugees	53	30	17	347
<u>City Size:</u>				
Up to 1,999	39	34	27	479
2,000 to 24,999	38	38	24	461
25,000 to 99,999	62	26	12	230
100,000 and over	55	31	14	476
<u>Land:</u>				
Schleswig/Holstein,				
Hamburg, Bremen	56	30	14	160
Lower Saxony	44	32	24	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	49	33	18	478
Hesse	49	35	16	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	44	38	18	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	44	33	23	220
Bavaria	42	35	23	315

"As you may know, many housing projects are being built for American families living in Germany. Do you approve of this or don't you approve?"

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Dis- approve</u>	<u>In- different</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	41%	38%	15%	6%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>					
Men	48	38	11	3	757
Women	36	37	18	9	889
<u>Education:</u>					
Elementary school	37	40	16	7	1374
Beyond elementary	62	29	8	1	272
<u>Income:</u>					
Up to 149 DM	28	39	20	13	148
150 to 299 DM	37	37	19	7	369
300 to 399 DM	38	40	16	6	361
400 to 499 DM	47	38	10	5	260
500 DM and more	52	36	9	3	392
No answer	35	37	16	12	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:©</u>					
Very active	58	34	4	4	138
Somewhat active	48	39	11	2	425
Remainder	37	37	18	8	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>					
Upper classes	65	25	7	3	211
Middle classes	41	39	15	5	911
Lower classes	34	40	16	10	524
<u>Age:</u>					
18 to 24 years	37	44	13	6	181
25 to 34 years	42	40	14	4	326
35 to 44 years	40	37	14	9	314
45 to 54 years	42	38	15	5	378
55 years and over	43	33	16	8	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>					
SPD	42	44	11	3	458
CDU/CSU	45	35	15	5	410
FDP	54	35	8	3	79
Other parties	44	35	18	3	79
No party	44	39	13	4	294
No answer	31	31	22	16	326
<u>Occupation:</u>					
Professionals	55	30	10	5	40
Businessmen	46	41	9	4	132
White-collar workers	58	32	8	2	177
Skilled laborers	43	42	12	3	213
Semi-skilled laborers	33	49	14	4	145
Domestic service	38	32	17	13	69
Farmers; farmhands	26	38	24	12	99
Housewives	36	37	18	9	530
Pensioners; retired	44	36	15	5	219
Students; apprentices	72	14	14	-	22

(Cont'd on next page)

© Determined by political and organizational participation.

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Dis-</u> <u>approve</u>	<u>In-</u> <u>different</u>	<u>No</u> <u>opinion</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>					
Catholics	38%	38%	16%	8%...100%	742
Protestants	44	37	13	6	841
Others	50	40	10	-	20
No religion	63	30	7	-	43
<u>Origin:</u>					
Natives	41	37	15	7	1299
Expellees; refugees	43	38	14	5	347
<u>City Size:</u>					
Up to 1,999	33	36	18	13	479
2,000 to 24,999	37	40	16	7	461
25,000 to 99,999	52	40	7	1	230
100,000 and over	48	35	15	2	476
<u>Land:</u>					
Schleswig/Holstein,					
Hamburg, Bremen	53	32	13	2	160
Lower Saxony	37	39	13	11	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	37	43	15	5	478
Hesse	53	26	14	7	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	46	39	11	4	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	37	41	16	6	220
Bavaria	42	33	17	8	315

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Who is more to blame in connection with these children -
the mother or the father?"

	Mother	Father	Both equally	Neither	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Total Population</u>	45%	5%	42%	2%	6%..100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>						
Men	49	6	38	2	5	757
Women	42	5	45	1	7	889
<u>Education:</u>						
Elementary school	46	5	42	1	6	1374
Beyond elementary	46	7	38	3	6	272
<u>Income:</u>						
Up to 149 DM	44	6	39	1	10	148
150 to 299 DM	44	5	45	1	5	369
300 to 399 DM	48	4	42	1	5	361
400 to 499 DM	44	6	44	2	4	260
500 DM and more	50	6	37	2	5	392
No answer	31	6	44	3	16	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:@</u>						
Very active	46	8	40	4	2	138
Somewhat active	52	6	38	1	3	425
Remainder	43	5	44	1	7	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>						
Upper classes	51	6	35	3	5	211
Middle classes	48	5	41	1	5	911
Lower classes	39	6	47	1	7	524
<u>Age:</u>						
18 to 24 years	42	9	41	2	6	181
25 to 34 years	46	5	41	2	6	326
35 to 44 years	44	5	45	1	5	314
45 to 54 years	45	7	41	1	6	378
55 years and over	46	4	41	2	7	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>						
SPD	47	7	42	1	3	458
CDU/CSU	47	6	39	1	7	410
FDP	53	3	35	6	3	79
Other parties	50	8	38	1	3	79
No party	48	4	43	1	4	294
No answer	36	4	46	1	13	326
<u>Occupation:</u>						
Professionals	40	5	42	5	8	40
Businessmen	47	8	38	3	4	132
White-collar workers	50	5	37	3	5	177
Skilled laborers	53	7	35	2	3	213
Semi-skilled laborers	40	3	50	-	7	145
Domestic service	29	10	49	3	9	69
Farmers; farmhands	40	7	46	-	7	99
Housewives	44	4	44	1	7	530
Pensioners; retired	46	5	42	1	6	219
Students; apprentices	64	-	18	-	18	22

(Cont'd on next page)

@ Determined by political and organizational participation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>Mother</u>	<u>Father</u>	<u>Both</u> <u>equally</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>No</u> <u>opinion</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>						
Catholics	45%	5%	41%	2%	7%	742
Protestants	45	6	43	1	5	841
Others	50	-	35	-	15	20
No religion	56	5	30	2	7	43
<u>Origin:</u>						
Natives	44	5	44	1	6	1299
Expellees; refugees	51	6	36	3	4	347
<u>City Size:</u>						
Up to 1,999	49	6	37	1	7	479
2,000 to 24,999	45	5	43	1	6	461
25,000 to 99,999	46	6	41	1	6	230
100,000 and over	42	5	46	3	4	476
<u>Land:</u>						
Schleswig/Holstein,						
Hamburg, Bremen	36	7	51	2	4	160
Lower Saxony	42	10	37	*	11	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	38	5	47	3	7	478
Hesse	53	1	41	1	4	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	53	3	43	-	1	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	45	2	44	1	8	220
Bavaria	59	8	30	*	3	315

* Less than one half of one per cent

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"What prestige do the mothers of these children enjoy with you - very high prestige, high prestige, mediocre prestige, low prestige or very low prestige?"

	Very high/ High prestige	Mediocre prestige	Low prestige	Very low prestige	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Total Population</u>	5%	36%	31%	15%	13%..100%	1546
<u>Sex:</u>						
Men	5	35	31	18	11	757
Women	6	36	31	13	14	889
<u>Education:</u>						
Elementary school	6	36	30	15	13	1374
Beyond elementary	7	34	35	12	12	272
<u>Income:</u>						
Up to 149 DM	4	35	30	15	16	148
150 to 299 DM	6	35	31	16	12	369
300 to 399 DM	4	41	31	12	12	361
400 to 499 DM	7	38	27	16	12	260
500 DM and more	7	34	33	15	11	392
No answer	6	28	28	18	20	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:@</u>						
Very active	7	38	32	14	9	138
Somewhat active	5	38	30	17	10	425
Remainder	6	35	31	14	14	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>						
Upper classes	5	35	32	16	12	211
Middle classes	6	37	32	14	11	911
Lower classes	6	35	28	16	15	524
<u>Age:</u>						
18 to 24 years	6	36	34	12	12	181
25 to 34 years	6	41	27	14	12	326
35 to 44 years	5	36	32	14	13	314
45 to 54 years	5	36	31	15	13	378
55 years and over	6	33	31	16	14	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>						
SPD	6	43	31	13	7	458
CDU/CSU	8	36	32	13	11	410
FDP	5	28	34	22	11	79
Other parties	6	38	31	15	10	79
No party	6	31	33	16	14	294
No answer	3	33	26	16	22	326
<u>Occupation:</u>						
Professionals	5	37	30	18	10	40
Businessmen	6	35	32	11	16	132
White-collar workers	6	42	28	13	11	177
Skilled laborers	7	35	31	17	10	213
Semi-skilled laborers	4	39	28	17	12	145
Domestic service	9	43	25	13	10	69
Farmers;farmhands	3	30	37	14	16	99
Housewives	6	36	30	14	14	530
Pensioners;retired	5	31	36	16	12	219
Students;apprentices	9	27	37	9	18	22

(Cont'd on next page)

@ Determined by political and organizational participation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	Very high/ High prestige	Mediocre prestige	Low prestige	Very low prestige	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Religion:</u>						
Catholics	5%	36%	31%	15%	13%..100%	742
Protestants	6	37	30	14	13	841
Others	5	35	20	20	20	20
No religion	23	21	35	14	7	43
<u>Origin:</u>						
Natives..	6	36	30	15	13	1299
Expellees;refugees	5	36	31	15	13	347
<u>City Size:</u>						
Up to 1,999	4	34	30	19	13	479
2,000 to 24,999	6	32	31	17	14	461
25,000 to 99,999	5	35	40	11	9	230
100,000 and over	8	42	27	10	13	476
<u>Land:</u>						
Schleswig/Holstein,						
Hamburg, Bremen	12	39	22	9	18	160
Lower Saxony	4	37	29	14	16	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	8	34	31	11	16	478
Hesse	5	37	35	17	6	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	2	22	24	46	6	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	3	37	35	15	10	220
Bavaria	4	40	34	13	9	315

"In many cases the father, that is, the foreign soldier, does not support his child. Who should pay for the maintenance of the child in the first place in such cases: The individual foreign government, the West German government, or the mother of the child? (And who should support the child in the second place?)"

	<u>First Place</u>					No. of cases
	<u>Foreign government</u>	<u>West German government</u>	<u>Mother of the child</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>100%</u>	
<u>Total Population</u>	71%	2%	23%	4%	100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>						
Men	74	2	21	3		757
Women	69	2	25	4		889
<u>Education:</u>						
Elementary school	72	2	22	4		1374
Beyond elementary	70	1	28	1		272
<u>Income:</u>						
Up to 149 DM	68	2	23	7		148
150 to 299 DM	74	2	20	4		369
300 to 399 DM	67	1	30	2		361
400 to 499 DM	75	2	22	1		260
500 DM and more	75	2	20	3		392
No answer	63	1	24	12		116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:@</u>						
Very active	78	1	19	2		138
Somewhat active	69	3	25	3		425
Remainder	72	1	23	4		1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>						
Upper classes	71	1	27	1		211
Middle classes	71	1	24	4		911
Lower classes	72	3	20	5		524
<u>Age:</u>						
18 to 24 years	70	3	25	2		181
25 to 34 years	68	2	27	3		326
35 to 44 years	70	2	24	4		314
45 to 54 years	74	1	22	3		378
55 years and over	73	2	20	5		447
<u>Party Preference:</u>						
SPD	78	2	19	1		458
CDU/CSU	72	2	22	4		410
FDP	75	-	24	1		79
Other parties	66	1	30	3		79
No party	66	3	29	2		294
No answer	67	1	23	9		326
<u>Occupation:</u>						
Professionals	77	-	23	-		40
Businessmen	68	2	25	5		132
White-collar workers	72	2	25	1		177
Skilled laborers	69	3	26	2		213
Semi-skilled laborers	71	2	24	3		145
Domestic service	72	-	22	6		69
Farmers; farmhands	74	1	18	7		99
Housewives	69	2	24	5		530
Pensioners; retired	79	2	17	2		219
Students; apprentices	59	-	36	5		22

(Cont'd on next page)

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>First Place</u>				
	Foreign govern- ment	West German govern- ment	Mother of the child	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Religion:</u>					
Catholics	71%	2%	21%	6%..100%	742
Protestants	71	2	25	2	841
Others	80	-	20	-	20
No religion	77	-	23	-	43
<u>Origin:</u>					
Natives	72	2	22	4	1299
Expellees;refugees	71	3	25	1	347
<u>City Size:</u>					
Up to 1,999	70	1	21	8	479
2,000 to 24,999	70	2	25	3	461
25,000 to 99,999	75	2	22	1	230
100,000 and over	73	2	23	2	476
<u>Land:</u>					
Schleswig/Holstein,Hamburg,Bremen	71	1	27	1	160
Lower Saxony	69	1	22	8	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	74	1	21	4	478
Hesse	70	3	27	-	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	75	-	24	1	99
Baden Wuerttemberg	67	3	27	3	220
Bavaria	72	2	21	5	315

CONFIDENTIAL

"In many cases the father, that is, the foreign soldier, does not support his child. Who should pay for the maintenance of the child in the first place in such cases: The individual foreign government, the West German government, or the mother of the child? (And who should support the child in the second place?)"

	<u>Second Place</u>					No. of cases
	Foreign govern- ment	West German govern- ment	Mother of the child	No opinion	100%	
<u>Total Population</u>	20%	19%	51%	10%	100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>						
Men	20	19	52	9		757
Women	21	19	49	11		889
<u>Education:</u>						
Elementary school	20	19	51	10		1374
Beyond elementary	21	24	49	6		272
<u>Income:</u>						
Up to 149 DM	18	21	45	16		148
150 to 299 DM	18	19	51	12		369
300 to 399 DM	25	26	41	8		361
400 to 499 DM	18	15	60	7		260
500 DM and more	20	19	53	8		392
No answer	22	11	50	17		116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:@</u>						
Very active	13	31	49	7		138
Somewhat active	23	20	50	7		425
Remainder	20	17	51	12		1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>						
Upper classes	22	21	50	7		211
Middle classes	20	20	51	9		911
Lower classes	20	17	50	13		524
<u>Age:</u>						
18 to 24 years	20	19	55	6		181
25 to 34 years	22	19	51	8		326
35 to 44 years	22	18	49	11		314
45 to 54 years	20	22	48	10		378
55 years and over	17	19	51	13		447
<u>Party Preference:</u>						
SPD	17	24	52	7		458
CDU/CSU	19	19	52	10		410
FDP	20	19	53	8		79
Other parties	25	22	43	10		79
No party	26	18	51	5		294
No answer	19	16	46	19		326
<u>Occupation:</u>						
Professionals	18	17	65	-		40
Businessmen	26	18	45	11		132
White-collar workers	23	21	52	4		177
Skilled laborers	22	18	52	8		213
Semi-skilled laborers	22	19	51	8		145
Domestic service	20	28	43	9		69
Farmers; farmhands	14	15	49	22		99
Housewives	20	18	50	12		530
Pensioners; retired	16	21	53	10		219
Students; apprentices	18	32	41	9		22

(Cont'd on next page)

@ Determined by political and organizational participation.

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

Second Place

	Foreign govern- ment	West German govern- ment	Mother of the child	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Religion:</u>					
Catholics	20%	19%	50%	11%..100%	742
Protestants	21	19	50	10	841
Others	10	55	35	-	20
No religion	16	23	49	12	43
<u>Origin:</u>					
Natives	19	18	52	11	1299
Expellees; refugees	23	23	45	9	347
<u>City Size:</u>					
Up to 1,999	18	18	47	17	479
2,000 to 24,999	23	18	49	10	461
25,000 to 99,999	20	21	55	4	230
100,000 and over	20	21	53	6	476
<u>Land:</u>					
Schleswig/Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen	19	29	40	12	160
Lower Saxony	23	14	47	16	224
North Rhine/ Westphalia	17	18	52	13	478
Hesse	23	20	51	6	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	24	12	62	2	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	25	15	55	5	220
Bavaria	18	25	49	8	315

CONFIDENTIAL

"Have you perhaps heard or read that negotiations have recently been conducted between the Federal Republic and the Western Powers on a German contribution to the stationing costs of the NATO forces in West Germany?"

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	60%	40%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>			
Men	75	25	757
Women	48	52	889
<u>Education:</u>			
Elementary school	56	44	1374
Beyond elementary	83	17	272
<u>Income:</u>			
Up to 149 DM	41	59	148
150 to 299 DM	48	52	369
300 to 399 DM	60	40	361
400 to 499 DM	72	28	260
500 DM and more	74	26	392
No answer	52	48	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:@</u>			
Very active	82	18	138
Somewhat active	72	28	425
Remainder	53	47	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>			
Upper classes	84	16	211
Middle classes	61	39	911
Lower classes	49	51	524
<u>Age:</u>			
18 to 24 years	47	53	181
25 to 34 years	64	36	326
35 to 44 years	61	39	314
45 to 54 years	60	40	378
55 years and over	62	38	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>			
SPD	69	31	458
CDU/CSU	60	40	410
FDP	77	23	79
Other parties	61	39	79
No party	63	37	294
No answer	42	58	326
<u>Occupation:</u>			
Professionals	78	22	40
Businessmen	76	24	132
White-collar workers	75	25	177
Skilled laborers	68	32	213
Semi-skilled laborers	62	38	145
Domestic service	39	61	69
Farmers; farmhands	42	58	99
Housewives	51	49	530
Pensioners; retired	63	37	219
Students; apprentices	77	23	22

(Cont'd on next page)

@ Determined by political and organizational participation.

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>			
Catholics	58%	42%...100%	742
Protestants	61	39	841
Others	75	25	20
No religion	79	21	43
<u>Origin:</u>			
Natives	59	41	1299
Expellees; refugees	63	37	347
<u>City Size:...</u>			
Up to 1,999	49	51	479
2,000 to 24,999	61	39	461
25,000 to 99,999	65	35	230
100,000 and over	68	32	476
<u>Land:</u>			
Schleswig/Holstein,			
Hamburg, Bremen	65	35	160
Lower Saxony	54	46	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	63	37	478
Hesse	59	41	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	57	43	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	59	41	220
Bavaria	60	40	315

"Are the stationing costs the Federal Republic pays to the Western Powers, in your opinion, to be considered as a contribution to the joint defense effort of the West, or as a continuation of the former occupation costs?"

	Contribution to joint Western de- fense effort	Continuation of former occupation costs	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Total Population</u>	28%	47%	25%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>				
Men	33	52	15	757
Women	24	42	34	889
<u>Education:</u>				
Elementary school	26	46	28	1374
Beyond elementary	36	53	11	272
<u>Income:</u>				
Up to 149 DM	22	37	41	148
150 to 299 DM	23	44	33	369
300 to 399 DM	27	51	22	361
400 to 499 DM	30	51	19	260
500 DM and more	36	49	15	392
No answer	19	44	37	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:</u> ^o				
Very active	43	45	12	138
Somewhat active	33	51	16	425
Remainder	24	45	31	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>				
Upper classes	39	50	11	211
Middle classes	29	48	23	911
Lower classes	22	44	34	524
<u>Age:</u>				
18 to 24 years	32	39	29	181
25 to 34 years	28	50	22	326
35 to 44 years	26	52	22	314
45 to 54 years	27	47	26	378
55 years and over	28	44	28	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>				
SPD	31	53	16	458
CDU/CSU	35	41	24	410
FDP	29	60	11	79
Other parties	27	53	20	79
No party	23	55	22	294
No answer	20	34	46	326
<u>Occupation:</u>				
Professionals	35	57	8	40
Businessmen	35	55	10	132
White-collar workers	35	49	16	177
Skilled laborers	34	52	14	213
Semi-skilled laborers	23	58	19	145
Domestic service	35	32	33	69
Farmers; farmhands	14	38	48	99
Housewives	22	42	36	530
Pensioners; retired	32	46	22	219
Students; apprentices	41	50	9	22

(Cont'd on next page)

© Determined by political and organizational participation.

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	Contribution to joint Western de- fense effort	Continuation of former occupation costs	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Religion:</u>				
Catholics	27%	45%	28%...100%	742
Protestants	29	48	23	841
Others	35	30	35	20
No religion	35	56	9	43
<u>Origin:</u>				
Natives	26	48	26	1299
Expellees; refugees	34	45	21	347
<u>City Size:</u>				
Up to 1,999	19	43	38	479
2,000 to 24,999	31	43	26	461
25,000 to 99,999	34	52	14	230
100,000 and over	31	53	16	476
<u>Land:</u>				
Schleswig/Holstein,				
Hamburg, Bremen	33	53	14	160
Lower Saxony	28	41	31	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	30	47	23	478
Hesse	30	50	20	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	21	48	31	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	22	52	26	220
Bavaria	27	43	30	315

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"As you may know, the American requisitioned apartments and houses after the war in West Germany. Can you perhaps tell me whether or not the Americans still hold such requisitioned property today?"

	Yes, hold requi- sitioned property	No, don't hold requi- sitioned property	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Total Population</u>	55%	16%	29%..100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>				
Men	61	16	23	757
Women	50	17	33	889
<u>Education:</u>				
Elementary school	53	16	31	1374
Beyond elementary	66	18	16	272
<u>Income:</u>				
Up to 149 DM	40	14	46	148
150 to 299 DM	49	16	35	369
300 to 399 DM	55	18	27	361
400 to 499 DM	66	15	19	260
500 DM and more	65	16	19	392
No answer	38	17	45	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:®</u>				
Very active	63	15	22	138
Somewhat active	62	19	19	425
Remainder	51	16	33	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>				
Upper classes	67	19	14	211
Middle classes	57	17	26	911
Lower classes	48	15	37	524
<u>Age:</u>				
18 to 24 years	50	21	29	181
25 to 34 years	58	17	25	326
35 to 44 years	58	15	27	314
45 to 54 years	58	17	25	378
55 years and over	51	14	35	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>				
SPD	67	14	19	458
CDU/CSU	50	22	28	410
FDP	72	11	17	79
Other parties	60	16	24	79
No party	57	13	30	294
No answer	39	17	44	326
<u>Occupation:</u>				
Professionals	70	15	15	40
Businessmen	60	14	26	132
White collar workers	67	18	15	177
Skilled laborers	64	17	19	213
Semi-skilled laborers	55	17	28	145
Domestic service	48	20	32	69
Farmers; farmhands	34	17	49	99
Housewives	51	17	32	530
Pensioners; retired	55	12	33	219
Students; apprentices	46	27	27	22

(Cont'd on next page)

® Determined by political and organizational participation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	Yes, hold requi- sitioned property	No, don't hold requi- sitioned property	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Religion:</u>				
Catholics	50%	18%	32%..100%	742
Protestants	59	15	26	841
Others	50	10	40	20
No religion	65	14	21	43
<u>Origin:</u>				
Natives	54	17	29	1299
Expellees; refugees	59	14	27	347
<u>City Size:</u>				
Up to 1,999	45	17	38	479
2,000 to 24,999	50	18	32	461
25,000 to 99,999	68	10	22	230
100,000 and over	64	17	19	476
<u>Land:</u>				
Schleswig/Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen	58	20	22	160
Lower Saxony	52	12	36	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	50	17	33	478
Hesse	73	11	16	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	61	15	24	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	56	13	31	220
Bavaria	54	22	24	315

"As you may know, the American requisitioned apartments and houses after the war in West Germany. Can you perhaps tell me whether or not the Americans still hold such requisitioned property today?"

IF "Yes, hold requisitioned property":

"Can you perhaps tell me how many of the originally requisitioned houses and apartments the Americans still have for their own use today - all of them, most of them or only a few of them?"

	All of them/ Most of them	Only a few of them	No opinion	Not asked	No. of cases
<u>Total Population</u>	22%	28%	5%	45%..100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>					
Men	23	33	5	39	757
Women	21	24	5	50	889
<u>Education:</u>					
Elementary school	22	26	5	47	1374
Beyond elementary	22	40	4	34	272
<u>Income:</u>					
Up to 149 DM	12	20	8	60	148
150 to 299 DM	22	23	4	51	369
300 to 399 DM	21	31	3	45	361
400 to 499 DM	30	31	5	34	260
500 DM and more	25	35	5	35	392
No answer	10	23	5	62	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:@</u>					
Very active	20	39	4	37	138
Somewhat active	25	33	4	38	425
Remainder	21	25	5	49	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>					
Upper classes	18	43	6	33	211
Middle classes	24	29	4	43	911
Lower classes	21	21	6	52	524
<u>Age:</u>					
18 to 24 years	16	32	2	50	181
25 to 34 years	23	32	3	42	326
35 to 44 years	22	31	5	42	314
45 to 54 years	24	28	6	42	378
55 years and over	21	24	6	49	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>					
SPD	28	34	5	33	458
CDU/CSU	18	29	3	50	410
FDP	27	39	6	28	79
Other parties	24	33	3	40	79
No party	25	27	5	43	294
No answer	15	18	6	61	326
<u>Occupation:</u>					
Professionals	20	45	5	30	40
Businessmen	21	34	5	40	132
White-collar workers	22	41	4	33	177
Skilled laborers	25	34	5	36	213
Semi-skilled laborers	25	26	4	45	145
Domestic service	13	34	1	52	69
Farmers;farmhands	12	17	5	66	99
Housewives	23	23	5	49	530
Pensioners;retired	23	27	5	45	219
Students;apprentices	14	32	-	54	22

@ Determined by political and organizational participation,

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	All of them/ Most of them	Only a few of them	No opinion	Not asked	No. of cases
<u>Religion:</u>					
Catholics	19%	27%	4%	50%..100%	742
Protestants	23	30	6	41	841
Others	20	25	5	50	20
No religion	37	23	5	35	43
<u>Origin:</u>					
Natives	22	28	4	46	1299
Expellees; refugees	22	31	6	41	347
<u>City Size:</u>					
Up to 1,999	21	18	6	55	479
2,000 to 24,999	18	27	5	50	461
25,000 to 99,999	22	43	3	32	230
100,000 and over	27	33	4	36	476
<u>Land:</u>					
Schleswig/Holstein, Hamburg,					
Bremen	16	38	4	42	160
Lower Saxony	21	25	6	48	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	26	19	5	50	478
Hesse	39	27	7	27	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	19	40	2	39	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	19	32	5	44	220
Bavaria	15	36	3	46	315

"As you may know, the Americans requisitioned apartments and houses after the war in West Germany. Can you perhaps tell me whether or not the Americans still hold such requisitioned property today?"

IF "Yes, hold requisitioned property":

"In your opinion, for how long should the Americans be allowed to live in these homes?"

	For an indef- inite period	They should leave as soon as possible	They should get out imme- diately	No opin- ion	Not asked	No. of cases
<u>Total Population:</u>	2%	35%	16%	2%	45%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>						
Men	2	38	20	1	39	757
Women	2	33	13	2	50	889
<u>Education:</u>						
Elementary school	2	34	15	2	47	1374
Beyond elementary	3	41	22	*	34	272
<u>Income:</u>						
Up to 149 DM	1	30	8	1	60	148
150 to 299 DM	1	32	14	2	51	369
300 to 399 DM	1	37	15	2	45	361
400 to 499 DM	3	38	23	2	34	260
500 DM and more	2	42	20	1	35	392
No answer	2	21	12	3	62	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:©</u>						
Very active	1	42	19	1	37	138
Somewhat active	3	39	19	1	38	425
Remainder	2	32	15	2	49	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>						
Upper classes	3	41	22	1	33	211
Middle classes	2	35	18	2	43	911
Lower classes	1	33	12	2	52	524
<u>Age:</u>						
18 to 24 years	2	32	15	1	50	181
25 to 34 years	2	38	17	1	42	326
35 to 44 years	2	35	18	3	42	314
45 to 54 years	2	37	17	2	42	378
55 years and over	2	32	15	2	49	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>						
SPD	1	44	20	2	33	458
CDU/CSU	2	35	11	2	50	410
FDP	3	42	26	1	28	79
Other parties	4	33	20	3	40	79
No party	3	32	20	2	43	294
No answer	*	26	12	1	61	326
<u>Occupation:</u>						
Professionals	3	42	22	3	30	40
Businessmen	3	31	25	1	40	132
White-collar workers	1	43	21	2	33	177
Skilled laborers	3	41	19	1	36	213
Semi-skilled laborers	1	37	15	2	45	145
Domestic service	1	38	9	-	52	69
Farmers; farmhands	-	23	7	4	66	99
Housewives	2	32	15	2	49	530
Pensioners; retired	3	36	15	1	45	219
Students; apprentices	-	32	14	-	54	22

(Cont'd on next page)

© Determined by political and organizational participation.

* Less than one half of one per cent.

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	For an indef- inite period	They should leave as soon as possible	They should get out imme- diately	No opin- ion	Not asked	No. of cases
<u>Religion:</u>						
Catholics	1%	32%	16%	1%	50%...100%	742
Protestants	2	39	15	3	41	841
Others	-	15	35	-	50	20
No religion	5	25	35	-	35	43
<u>Origin:</u>						
Natives	1	35	16	2	46	1299
Expellees; refugees	3	38	16	2	41	347
<u>City Size:</u>						
Up to 1,999	2	29	11	3	55	479
2,000 to 24,999	1	32	16	1	50	461
25,000 to 99,999	5	43	20	*	32	230
100,000 and over	1	41	21	1	36	476
<u>Land:</u>						
Schleswig/Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen	1	39	15	3	42	160
Lower Saxony	2	38	9	3	48	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	1	31	17	1	50	478
Hesse	2	55	13	3	27	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	-	25	36	-	39	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	2	39	15	*	44	220
Bavaria	3	31	18	2	46	315

* Less than one half of one per cent.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Do you have the impression that the American army seriously tries to derequisition as many requisitioned houses as possible, or doesn't it try?"

	Yes, tries	No, doesn't try	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Total Population</u>	53%	17%	30%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>				
Men	58	19	23	757
Women	48	15	37	889
<u>Education:</u>				
Elementary school	50	17	33	1374
Beyond elementary	64	16	20	272
<u>Income:</u>				
Up to 149 DM	47	9	44	148
150 to 299 DM	45	18	37	369
300 to 399 DM	57	16	27	361
400 to 499 DM	55	21	24	260
500 DM and more	59	19	22	392
No answer	40	13	47	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:</u> ^C				
Very active	59	18	23	138
Somewhat active	58	20	22	425
Remainder	49	16	35	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>				
Upper classes	64	16	20	211
Middle classes	53	18	29	911
Lower classes	45	17	38	524
<u>Age:</u>				
18 to 24 years	49	19	32	181
25 to 34 years	54	20	26	326
35 to 44 years	48	22	30	314
45 to 54 years	55	14	31	378
55 years and over	54	13	33	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>				
SPD	58	20	22	458
CDU/CSU	58	12	30	410
FDP	47	28	25	79
Other parties	58	23	19	79
No party	52	18	30	294
No answer	36	14	50	326
<u>Occupation:</u>				
Professionals	67	5	28	40
Businessmen	62	17	21	132
White-collar workers	63	16	21	177
Skilled laborers	57	21	22	213
Semi-skilled laborers	49	23	28	145
Domestic service	47	20	33	69
Farmers; farmhands	40	12	48	99
Housewives	47	16	37	530
Pensioners; retired	52	16	32	219
Students; apprentices	59	27	14	22

(Cont'd on next page)

© Determined by political and organizational participation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	Yes, tries	No, doesn't try	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Religion:</u>				
Catholics	51	19	30%...100%	742
Protestants	53	15	32	841
Others	40	30	30	20
No religion	56	23	21	43
<u>Origin:</u>				
Natives	52	16	32	1299
Expellees; refugees	54	20	26	347
<u>City Size</u>				
Up to 1,999	45	15	40	479
2,000 to 24,999	46	19	35	461
25,000 to 99,999	62	18	20	230
100,000 and over	62	17	21	476
<u>Land:</u>				
Schleswig/Holstein	59	14	27	160
Hamburg, Bremen				
Lower Saxony	46	19	35	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	47	21	32	478
Hesse	64	11	25	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	51	15	34	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	51	12	37	220
Bavaria	57	19	24	315

"As what do you regard the American soldiers in West Germany: Chiefly as occupation troops or chiefly as a protection for European and West German security?"

	As occu- pation troops	As a pro- tection	Both - on an equal basis	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Total Population</u>	37%	36%	20%	7%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>					
Men	36	43	17	4	757
Women	38	30	22	10	889
<u>Education:</u>					
Elementary school	38	34	20	8	1374
Beyond elementary	32	45	20	3	272
<u>Income:</u>					
Up to 149 DM	34	26	20	20	148
150 to 299 DM	39	36	17	8	369
300 to 399 DM	38	36	19	7	361
400 to 499 DM	42	36	19	3	260
500 DM and more	34	39	24	3	392
No answer	31	39	19	11	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:®</u>					
Very active	28	49	20	3	138
Somewhat active	37	41	18	4	425
Remainder	38	33	20	9	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>					
Upper classes	29	51	18	2	211
Middle classes	39	34	21	6	911
Lower classes	37	34	18	11	524
<u>Age:</u>					
18 to 24 years	40	33	21	6	181
25 to 34 years	39	33	22	6	326
35 to 44 years	40	30	21	9	314
45 to 54 years	35	36	23	6	378
55 years and over	33	42	16	9	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>					
SPD	43	35	19	3	458
CDU/CSU	19	51	20	10	410
FDP	38	41	15	6	79
Other parties	56	6	24	14	79
No party	44	31	20	5	294
No answer	40	28	21	11	326
<u>Occupation:</u>					
Professionals	37	50	13	-	40
Businessmen	33	45	21	1	132
White-collar workers	31	42	22	5	177
Skilled laborers	39	34	23	4	213
Semi-skilled laborers	47	34	16	3	145
Domestic service	38	32	16	14	69
Farmers; farmhands	36	31	17	16	99
Housewives	37	30	23	10	530
Pensioners; retired	37	45	12	6	219
Students; apprentices	14	50	22	14	22

(Cont'd on next page)

® Determined by political and organizational participation.

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>As occu- pation troops</u>	<u>As a pro- tection</u>	<u>Both - on an equal basis</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>					
Catholics	36%	35%	19%	10%...100%	742
Protestants	37	37	21	5	341
Others	45	40	15	-	20
No religion	46	47	2	5	43
<u>Origin:</u>					
Natives	37	35	20	8	1299
Expellees; refugees	34	41	20	5	347
<u>City Size:</u>					
Up to 1,999	35	34	18	13	479
2,000 to 24,999	36	35	21	8	461
25,000 to 99,999	33	41	23	3	230
100,000 and over	42	37	19	2	476
<u>Land:</u>					
Schleswig/Holstein,					
Hamburg, Bremen	36	44	16	4	160
Lower Saxony	36	40	17	7	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	36	37	21	6	478
Hesse	28	44	25	3	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	50	20	26	4	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	40	24	22	14	220
Bavaria	37	38	16	9	315

CONFIDENTIAL

"Considering everything, does the presence of American troops in West Germany, in your opinion, mean more advantages or more disadvantages for us?"

	More advant- ages	More dis- advant- ages	Neither/ nor	Both	No opinion	No. of cases
<u>Total Population</u>	29%	26%	22%	8%	15%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>						
Men	36	28	19	9	8	757
Women	24	24	25	7	20	889
<u>Education:</u>						
Elementary school	26	27	23	8	16	1374
Beyond elementary	44	20	20	9	7	272
<u>Income:</u>						
Up to 149 DM	21	25	19	6	29	148
150 to 299 DM	25	26	24	7	18	359
300 to 399 DM	26	26	24	9	15	361
400 to 499 DM	30	30	24	8	8	260
500 DM and more	39	27	19	9	6	392
No answer	27	21	19	6	27	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:*</u>						
Very active	43	25	20	5	7	138
Somewhat active	35	28	17	12	8	425
Remainder	25	26	24	7	18	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>						
Upper classes	44	20	23	10	3	211
Middle classes	29	27	21	9	14	911
Lower classes	24	27	23	6	20	524
<u>Age:</u>						
18 to 24 years	31	30	18	7	14	181
25 to 34 years	28	25	23	10	14	326
35 to 44 years	28	23	25	10	14	314
45 to 54 years	26	30	21	9	14	378
55 years and over	32	25	21	5	17	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>						
SPD	28	34	21	8	9	458
CDU/CSU	40	21	20	8	11	410
FDP	34	16	24	13	13	79
Other parties	36	30	20	6	8	79
No party	24	28	24	9	15	294
No answer	18	23	24	6	29	326
<u>Occupation:</u>						
Professionals	45	25	22	8	-	40
Businessmen	36	25	20	11	8	132
White-collar workers	40	26	21	8	5	177
Skilled laborers	30	32	18	12	8	213
Semi-skilled laborers	26	33	21	8	12	145
Domestic service	25	29	16	6	24	69
Farmers; farmhands	21	23	19	7	30	99
Housewives	23	24	26	8	19	530
Pensioners; retired	33	24	22	4	17	219
Students; apprentices	45	23	14	9	9	22

(Cont'd on next page)

* Determined by political and organizational participation.

CONFIDENTIAL

(Cont'd from preceding page)

	<u>More advant- ages</u>	<u>More dis- advant- ages</u>	<u>Neither/ nor</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>						
Catholics	27%	25%	23%	8%	17%...100%	742
Protestants	30	26	22	9	13	841
Others	35	20	20	10	15	20
No religion	45	37	14	2	2	43
<u>Origin:</u>						
Natives	28	27	22	8	15	1299
Expellees; refugees	32	23	22	9	14	347
<u>City Size:</u>						
Up to 1,999	25	25	20	8	22	479
2,000 to 24,999	25	26	25	9	15	461
25,000 to 99,999	35	30	19	9	7	230
100,000 and over	34	26	23	7	10	476
<u>Land:</u>						
Schleswig/Holstein,						
Hamburg, Bremen	35	29	17	5	14	160
Lower Saxony	29	30	17	5	19	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	28	30	23	8	11	478
Hesse	40	13	25	13	9	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	15	25	23	19	18	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	23	27	25	8	17	220
Bavaria	31	23	24	6	16	315

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Taking everything into consideration, should the American Forces leave West Germany or should they stay on?"

	<u>Leave</u>	<u>Stay on</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	41%	43%	16%...100%	1646
<u>Sex:</u>				
Men	40	50	10	757
Women	41	38	21	889
<u>Education:</u>				
Elementary school	43	40	17	1374
Beyond elementary	32	59	9	272
<u>Income:</u>				
Up to 149 DM	38	34	28	148
150 to 299 DM	39	39	22	369
300 to 399 DM	44	42	14	361
400 to 499 DM	46	46	8	260
500 DM and more	41	51	8	392
No answer	32	40	28	116
<u>Opinion Leadership Scale:®</u>				
Very active	35	57	8	138
Somewhat active	40	52	8	425
Remainder	42	38	20	1083
<u>Socio-Economic Status:</u>				
Upper classes	32	59	9	211
Middle classes	43	43	14	911
Lower classes	41	37	22	524
<u>Age:</u>				
18 to 24 years	44	41	15	181
25 to 34 years	43	41	16	326
35 to 44 years	39	44	17	314
45 to 54 years	46	41	13	378
55 years and over	35	47	18	447
<u>Party Preference:</u>				
SPD	51	41	8	458
CDU/CSU	33	54	13	410
FDP	40	51	9	79
Other parties	42	47	11	79
No party	41	44	15	294
No answer	36	30	34	326
<u>Occupation:</u>				
Professionals	33	57	10	40
Businessmen	42	48	10	132
White-collar workers	34	55	11	177
Skilled laborers	49	44	7	213
Semi-skilled laborers	48	38	14	145
Domestic service	33	47	20	69
Farmers; farmhands	40	35	25	99
Housewives	42	37	21	530
Pensioners; retired	36	50	14	219
Students; apprentices	27	55	18	22

(Cont'd on next page)

® Determined by political and organizational participation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Cont'd from preceding page)

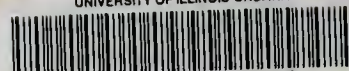
	<u>Leave</u>	<u>Stay</u> <u>on</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>cases</u>
<u>Religion:</u>				
Catholics	41%	41%	18%...100%	742
Protestants	40	45	15	841
Others	65	35	-	20
No religion	40	55	5	43
<u>Origin:</u>				
Natives	41	42	17	1299
Expellees; refugees	39	50	11	347
<u>City Size:</u>				
Up to 1,999	38	38	24	479
2,000 to 24,999	39	44	17	461
25,000 to 99,999	43	51	6	230
100,000 and over	46	43	11	476
<u>Land:</u>				
Schleswig/Holstein,				
Hamburg, Bremen	44	45	11	160
Lower Saxony	42	40	18	224
North Rhine/Westphalia	47	38	15	478
Hesse	34	58	8	150
Rhineland/Palatinate	49	35	16	99
Baden/Wuerttemberg	39	42	19	220
Bavaria	32	49	19	315

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 077849351

UNCLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~